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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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RECORD-BREAKING GRAPE SHIPMENTS THIS SEASON

More than 51,000 Cars Shipped by Middle of November — Prevailing Prices Lower than 1921 Levels.

Total grape shipments this year will be at least 52,000 cars, or 13,000 more than were moved in any previous season. There was a large gain in eastern grapes compared with last year and with the average for the five years, 1917–1921. The three leading States growing eastern grapes—New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania—doubled their average shipments. The first two of these States surpassed by 1,300 cars their highest previous annual record, which was in 1920, shipping 7,400 and 5,800 carloads, respectively.

With the probable movement of several hundred additional carloads from California, that State will have a total output for this season of approximately 37,000 cars, or 4,000 more than in 1921 (despite the car shortage of this autumn) and 24,000 more than were shipped in 1917. Southern California supplied about 3,800 carloads, the central district 20,000 cars, and the northern district about 13,000. Approximately two-thirds of the country's grape supply comes from California, as is shown in the accompanying table of shipments.

WEATHER CONDITIONS A FACTOR.

The fact that grape shipments have shown a steady annual increase in California and have been irregular in the eastern and northern States emphasizes the difference in weather conditions in these sections of the country. The late freeze in 1921 hit the vineyards in eastern and northern producing sections, so that little more than half an average crop of grapes was harvested last fall. The same thing occurred in 1918. But for the past six seasons California grape growers have steadily increased their output, evidently not suffering such hardships from adverse weather.

The peak of the movement in Michigan came the last week of September, when 1,550 cars were shipped. At the same time, California growers forwarded 3,600 cars, but by the middle of October they had touched the high mark of 3,800 cars. New York State shipments came in two peaks, 1,550 cars the week ending Oct. 7 and 1,600 cars the second week later, with only 1,300 cars between these periods.

The car situation is reported to have caused rather serious losses to some growers in California. Many western grapes were sent to large terminal markets in box cars, arriving in poor condition. Such grapes had to sell at lower prices and thereby depressed the general market. During the week ending Oct. 9, Chicago and New York City each received over 1,000 carloads of grapes, mostly from California. A large number of these doubtless were used for juice.

Michigan grapes got an early start, but the season in New York State opened a little later than usual. There was an abundance of earlier varities in Michigan. At shipping points in late August the f. o. b. price of Champions in 4-qt. baskets was 16¢–20¢.

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SEVEN MARKETS SELECTED FOR INSPECTION OF HAY

Training School for Inspectors Established by Department to Insure Standard Application of Grades.

The Secretary of Agriculture has designated seven markets—Washington, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; and Richmond, Va.—as important central markets for the inspection of hay. An inspector is now available at Washington and Alexandria. Inspectors for four of the other markets have been employed in cooperation with hay trade organizations, and the city of Boston is cooperating in the employment of an inspector at that place.

These inspectors are now in training at the department's Hay Standardization Laboratory in Alexandria, Va. An inspector is also in training who will be stationed at Auburn, N. Y., to make inspections at shipping points and elsewhere in that section. It is expected that this training will be completed and the inspectors available at the points mentioned about Dec. 1, 1922.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICE AND BUYING POWER OF FARM PRODUCTS.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Price at the farm.			Wholesale price of commodities.[1]	Purchasing power of farm products.[2]
	Crops, 15th of month.	Live stock, 15th of month.	Crops and live stock combined.		
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	108	103	106	94	112
1915	110	95	102	97	106
1916	124	111	118	132	89
1917	208	164	186	176	106
1918	224	192	208	186	112
1919	234	198	216	195	111
1920	238	168	203	234	86
1921	109	107	108	161	67
1921.					
October	104	98	101	152	66
November	98	92	95	152	62
December	97	91	94	152	62
1922.					
January	98	95	96	150	65
February	105	108	106	149	71
March	112	117	114	150	76
April	115	115	115	153	75
May	118	118	118	161	73
June	119	119	119	164	72
July	118	119	118	172	69
August	114	112	113	176	64
September	110	109	110	170	64
October	110	110	110	169	65

[1] Excluding farm products and food.
[2] Expressed in terms of other products.

UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCKS OF APPLES ALREADY IN STORAGE

Monthly Report Shows Very Rapid Out-of-Storage Movement for Eggs, Butter, and Cheese.

Stocks of apples in cold storage on Nov. 1 amounted to more than 4,000,000 bbls. and 4,000,000 boxes, or the equivalent of nearly 5,500,000 bbls. These holdings are the largest ever reported as being in storage so early as Nov. 1. and are considerably in excess of the average Dec. 1 holdings, which represent the peak load of each season.

The cold storage holdings of eggs decreased by 21.66% of the Aug. 1 holdings during October. The average net decrease during October for the preceding five years was 21.94% of the average Aug. 1 holdings and the largest previous net decrease was 23.71% in 1918. The net decrease on actual stocks was 2,201,123 cases. This represents the largest outward movement ever recorded for one month. During the past six years the average October consumption of cold storage eggs has been 1,459,000 cases.

BUTTER HOLDINGS DECREASE.

Creamery butter also showed an extremely large movement out of storage. The Oct. 1 holdings were 96,680,000 lbs., but by Nov. 1 they had dropped to 73,850,000 lbs. a net decrease of 22,830,000 lbs. or 23.61%. Last year the decrease during the same period was 12,133,000 lbs. or 13.46% and the 5-year average decrease has been 12,226,000 lbs. or 11.70%.

The decrease in American cheese holdings was 8,636,000 lbs. compared with 2,194,000 lbs. last year, and a 5-year average of 7,670,000 lbs.

Stocks of frozen poultry began their usual fall increase. Broilers and roasters both showed large increases, while holdings of fowls remained practically at a standstill. Turkeys showed the usual seasonal decrease. The net increase in frozen poultry was 4,269,000 lbs. The stocks are considerably below the average holdings for Nov. 1.

All meats except frozen beef, cured beef, lamb, and mutton showed decreased stocks, the total decrease amounting to more than 77,000,000 lbs. for the month. The holdings are greater than last year, but nearly 200,000,000 lbs. under the 5-year average. This average is large, however, because of the enormous war-time holdings. Stocks of dry salt pork and lard reached the lowest point ever recorded for Nov. 1 since the beginning of these reports on Dec. 1, 1916, although the production of lard was unusually large for this season of the year. The October production was 113,485,000 lbs. compared with 98,404,000 lbs. last year. Since there was a net decrease in stocks of 38,600,000 lbs. the movement into trade channels amounted to more than 150,000,000 lbs.

The total pork holdings amounted to 395,000,000 lbs., a net decrease during the month of 88,000,000 lbs. The quantities frozen and placed in cure amounted to 234,000,000 lbs. The movement into trade channels therefore was 322,000,000 lbs. compared with 305,000,000 lbs. during October last year and 319,000,000 lbs. in October 1920. Computed in the same manner the total movement of meats into trade channels amounted to 348,000,000 lbs. during October this year compared with 342,000,000 lbs. last year and 323,000,000 lbs. in 1920.

Heavy frosts in western New York caused some damage to potatoes and celery during the early part of November.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on November 1, 1922, with Comparative Figures.

Commodity.	Oct. 1, 5-yr. av.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Oct. 1, 1922.	Nov. 1, 5-yr. av.	Nov. 1, 1921.	Nov. 1, 1922.
APPLES.						
Barrels	.....	569,828	1,219,158	2,784,000	1,821,647	4,101,678
Boxes	.....	666,613	699,277	3,463,000	5,464,365	4,094,184
Total apples (barrels) [1]	.....	792,032	1,452,250	3,938,000	3,643,102	5,466,496
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	104,471,000	90,115,911	96,679,908	92,245,000	77,983,206	73,850,459
Packing stock	3,483,000	2,148,904	1,971,065	2,941,000	1,703,427	1,619,190
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	62,853,000	45,163,029	49,472,927	55,183,000	42,968,543	40,836,993
Swiss, including block	3,156,000	4,403,737	5,765,716	3,401,000	4,640,617	5,715,639
Brick and Munster	1,074,000	1,725,666	841,799	1,085,000	1,709,372	1,021,994
Limburger	1,126,000	1,169,888	937,336	1,006,000	1,126,874	867,624
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,752,000	3,318,713	1,136,482	3,504,000	3,175,584	900,612
Cream and Neufchatel	273,000	377,750	185,590	232,000	312,173	194,103
All other varieties	4,398,000	6,207,432	4,583,604	4,064,000	5,571,778	4,254,781
Total cheese	76,632,000	62,366,215	62,923,454	68,475,000	59,504,941	53,791,746
EGGS.						
Cases	5,926,000	6,269,083	7,924,167	4,351,000	4,380,004	5,723,044
Frozen (pounds)	20,654,000	26,655,605	33,545,141	19,051,000	26,114,383	30,530,864
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	6,737,000	8,196,879	7,334,397	8,813,000	10,429,572	9,251,482
Roasters	3,173,000	3,238,892	2,991,513	6,520,000	8,915,039	6,178,588
Fowls	4,283,000	3,169,519	2,719,563	5,001,000	3,654,530	2,842,016
Turkeys	1,990,000	2,439,277	2,645,180	2,487,000	2,171,932	2,302,063
Miscellaneous varieties	14,933,000	8,557,506	10,293,719	16,232,000	9,704,988	9,678,666
Total frozen poultry	31,116,000	25,602,073	25,984,372	39,053,000	34,876,061	30,252,815
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	116,538,000	44,296,052	34,610,664	141,043,000	49,014,045	47,416,614
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	7,742,998	11,632,495	(2)	7,603,576	12,828,952
Beef, cured	26,481,000	7,782,560	7,328,950	26,796,000	6,868,320	7,037,877
Total beef	143,019,000	59,821,610	53,572,109	167,839,000	63,485,941	67,283,443
Pork, frozen	60,010,000	64,682,012	46,795,589	43,050,000	38,517,426	31,277,158
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	65,331,612	65,956,377	(2)	49,694,468	50,511,744
Pork, dry salt, cured	228,608,000	84,642,857	56,827,012	179,840,000	58,916,216	35,229,161
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	153,619,560	187,452,010	(2)	138,953,681	175,626,819
Pork, pickled, cured	270,479,000	103,624,814	126,064,929	226,623,000	73,574,054	102,532,143
Total pork	559,097,000	471,900,855	483,095,917	449,513,000	359,655,845	395,177,025
Lamb and mutton, frozen	9,536,000	5,993,138	3,472,804	15,314,000	6,840,223	3,475,486
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	71,071,000	69,738,939	49,047,100	69,560,000	60,666,279	45,933,471
Total meats	782,723,000	607,454,542	589,187,930	702,226,000	490,648,288	511,869,425
Lard	86,231,000	85,115,017	75,337,665	55,087,000	48,850,095	36,727,354

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1922.
Beef, frozen.....pounds..	9,215,452	7,448,402	10,513,941	21,711,961	21,065,083	24,116,155
Beef placed in cure.....do....	7,890,146	7,189,442	9,499,904	9,591,639	9,050,543	11,479,990
Pork, frozen.....do....	20,700,165	14,421,383	17,099,921	17,500,006	17,774,058	17,956,853
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure .....pounds..	44,552,916	65,918,032	75,093,133	45,722,911	59,647,637	72,686,313
Pork, pickled, placed in cure .....pounds..	105,218,412	113,396,711	134,038,442	112,490,063	115,265,753	143,635,321
Lamb and mutton, frozen.do....	1,941,524	1,180,714	607,676	2,334,085	2,034,830	877,053
Lard produced.....do....	69,803,998	91,700,746	106,646,413	73,712,388	98,403,666	113,485,028

Holdings by Sections on November 1, 1922.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	E. North Central.	W. North Central.	South Atlantic.	E. South Central.	W. South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
APPLES.									
Barrels	96,980	2,110,765	694,090	413,384	646,219	68,129	69,678	2,433	.....
Boxes	33,467	193,672	432,464	348,277	165,054	48,703	253,180	65,560	2,553,807
BUTTER (pounds).									
Creamery	14,537,102	19,899,948	23,559,240	9,840,245	818,523	1,247,375	801,068	521,328	2,625,630
Packing stock	707	87,816	596,712	379,661	527,038	644	663	10,953	14,996
CHEESE (pounds).									
American	3,198,308	15,833,870	13,935,157	921,896	736,527	283,653	539,682	1,828,156	3,559,744
Swiss, including block	674	1,092,825	3,899,844	69,730	40,274	7,590	4,112	31,907	568,683
Brick and Munster	319	88,015	645,654	139,933	1,952	3,875	6,137	22,615	113,494
Limburger	.....	286,291	483,619	8,487	.....	3,425	863	965	83,974
Cottage, pot, bakers'	6,576	468,081	361,608	14,538	24,582	.....	.....	.....	25,227
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	146,215	31,397	440	.....	.....	1,340	10,110	4,601
All other varieties	2,282	2,676,193	1,292,242	34,242	2,089	.....	56,723	7,691	183,319
EGGS.									
Cases	392,846	1,824,205	1,985,297	879,284	74,491	119,013	93,283	62,263	292,362
Frozen (pounds)	1,564,155	11,860,386	7,753,558	3,975,851	600,878	278,642	215,953	53,696	4,227,745
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).									
Broilers	628,370	4,291,602	1,850,451	872,376	52,466	278,407	243,053	27,938	1,006,819
Roasters	347,330	2,954,380	1,697,342	945,293	55,382	10,928	44,634	6,566	116,733
Fowls	247,849	926,219	658,771	301,429	139,667	23,587	93,723	21,590	429,181
Turkeys	274,374	1,529,473	288,078	68,738	34,166	9,431	9,572	7,325	80,906
Miscellaneous varieties	762,758	4,530,314	2,744,488	1,211,726	85,234	87,706	55,120	34,023	167,297
MEATS (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,359,446	13,303,472	15,413,718	11,114,106	455,390	27,144	3,202,776	269,323	1,271,239
Beef, in cure	349,378	1,614,623	7,671,960	2,324,961	85,920	23,602	403,491	58,658	296,359
Beef, cured	373,467	1,585,894	3,089,089	1,494,075	204,038	9,581	26,046	24,355	231,332
Pork, frozen	1,254,277	3,920,837	12,882,223	9,382,756	738,172	688,185	950,079	706,333	754,296
Pork, dry salt, in cure	690,804	2,094,014	21,953,967	23,030,809	983,770	682,236	588,365	168,307	319,472
Pork, dry salt, cured	708,129	981,048	13,447,105	15,732,211	1,578,366	241,696	2,123,910	192,174	224,522
Pork, pickled, in cure	8,804,358	13,097,510	65,729,858	73,120,496	3,826,984	1,826,691	2,513,930	1,933,202	4,773,790
Pork, pickled, cured	5,419,857	6,955,979	41,923,295	38,475,812	2,805,759	579,577	3,199,881	1,007,844	2,164,139
Lamb and mutton, frozen	713,813	1,822,566	405,560	245,035	95,818	1,450	45,395	47,154	98,695
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	1,793,520	4,066,938	17,672,371	16,562,456	1,151,961	322,652	2,590,972	434,878	1,337,723
Lard	2,405,984	3,698,916	17,637,946	9,646,453	947,595	423,072	659,471	453,718	854,199

Live Stock and Meats

HOG PRICES DROPPED SHARPLY UNDER VERY HEAVY RECEIPTS

Prices Slump to Lowest Levels since January of this Year—Grass Cattle Receipts Liberal.

Scarcity of long-fed steers and preponderance of short-feds and grassers featured the general cattle trade during the week ending Nov. 18. Liberal offerings of short-feds and grassers were seasonal, but considerably heavier than during the corresponding period a year ago. Steers fed for a short time in the Corn Belt came into competition with Western grassers, which at Chicago and St. Paul included many Canadians. Short-feds declined at practically all markets, dropping 25¢–50¢ at Chicago. Scattering supplies of well-bred, long-fed bullocks sold steady to strong and a load of prime steers averaging 1,408 lbs. brought $13.60. Several loads sold at $13–$13.25, but sales above $11 were comparatively few.

The demand for stocker and feeder animals was again active. Light steers suitable for cleaning up roughage led the demand. Advancing grain prices were probably a factor in lessening the demand for heavy feeding steers. Feeder lambs and sheep were in active demand, best feeder lambs at Chicago bringing $14.35, and the bulk turning at $13.75–$14. Demand for stock calves was broad and feeder pigs were in fairly active request.

RANGE CATTLE MARKETED FREELY.

Most of the range cattle were of plain quality and probably constituted tail-end marketings of the season. However, recent storms in some Western States and inadequate transportation facilities are expected to extend the western range cattle movement beyond usual limits. Approximately 21,500 Western grassers were offered at Chicago during the week, this supply including about 3,000 Canadians. Range cattle have been marketed freely throughout the season, approximately 224,000 northwestern rangers, including about 27,000 Canadians, having been offered at Chicago up to Nov. 15. Receipts of range cattle at that market during the corresponding period last year were 130,698.

Hog prices reacted under pressure of the heaviest receipts of the season. Top prices sank to the lowest levels since January, the closing top of $8.25 at Chicago being only 25¢ above the low spot in January. Top and average prices for the week, however, stood approximately $1.25 higher than for the corresponding week a year ago. Shipping demand broadened appreciably. The approach of Thanksgiving created a healthy demand for "roaster" pigs and these commanded a premium over butcher weights.

Fat lamb prices fluctuated. At Chicago closing prices were steady to a shade higher for the week, grain-fed natives and fed western lambs selling upward to $14.75 and the bulk turning at $14–$14.40. Most clipped offerings cashed at $12.50–$12.90, according to weight and finish, whereas the bulk of wooled lambs brought $14.25–$14.60. Strength in wool prices has recently resulted in the arrival of more shorn lambs than are usually marketed at this season; consequently they have not shared the price advances recently tendered wooled kinds.

Receipts at 10 markets during the week were approximately 284,000 cattle, 714,500 hogs, and 230,000 sheep, compared with 262,190 cattle, 575,024 hogs, and 243,826 sheep a week earlier, and 224,590 cattle, 619,425 hogs, and 280,522 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—At Chicago most of the short-fed beef steers sold slowly and unevenly within a price spread of $8.25–$9.50. Similar conditions existed at other markets. At Omaha most short-feds went at $7.50–$9 and at Kansas City relatively few steers were good enough to sell above $9.50. At Chicago the week's average price of native beef steers was the lowest since the last week in July, a moderate supply of "warmed-up," native steers at that market selling for slaughter at $7 and lower, some of these averaging up to 1,200 lbs.

MEAT TRADE DEPRESSED.

In general, the arrival of too many cattle of low dressing quality tended to slow down the dressed-meat trade, especially in view of the approaching poultry season incident to the holiday period. At Chicago many loads of western grassers sold downward to $5.50 and below, these kinds comprising season-end receipts from the Rocky Mountain region. At that market most western grassers turned at $5.75–$6.75 with only a few loads up to $7.75 or higher, although some fairly heavy, well-conditioned ones from Montana reached $8 and $8.50.

Canadian steers were, for the most part, in feeder flesh and shipments from the western Provinces included several loads of calves of beef type which, in view of the healthy demand for stock calves, met a fairly active outlet mostly at $6–$6.25 for the better kinds, the plainer ones going at $5.50 and below. At Chicago finishers absorbed the bulk of the stocker and feeder steers at $6–$7, relatively few heavy feeders and well-bred stockers exceeding $7.25. Rather plainly-bred, thin, heavy feeders sold downward to $5.50, stocker steers of poor breeding selling below $5. At Omaha finishers were active buyers largely within a price range of $5.75–$6.50. At Kansas City feeder steers moved rather freely at $6.25–$6.75, a few half-fat steers at that market reaching $7.85 and $8. The latter price also was paid for highly-bred, western

(Concluded on page 461, column 3.)

DULL TRADING CHARACTERIZED EASTERN FRESH MEAT MARKETS

Fairly Good Volume of Business Transacted at Chicago—Price Changes Irregular.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Although wholesale meat trade at eastern markets during the week ending Nov. 17 was slow, because of accumulated stocks in the hands of retailers, there was a fairly good volume of business at Chicago. Beef and pork markets were unsettled, with the trend of prices downward, while veal, lamb, and mutton were steady to higher. Price changes for the week were slight, except for sharp advances in lamb values at Philadelphia.

Beef.—A few choice steers were offered both at eastern markets and at Chicago, but the bulk was of medium and common grades. Total receipts were about normal but somewhat in excess of those of the preceding week. Buyers were indifferent, preferring to clean up old stocks before purchasing fresh supplies. Prices were weak to $1 lower on all except choice grades, on which they were mostly unchanged.

LIGHT RECEIPTS OF COWS.

Receipts of cows at eastern markets were light, but demand was lacking and prices declined in keeping with steer values. At Chicago supplies included a liberal percentage of light grassy heifers, with a plentiful supply of aged grass cows. Prices closed weak to $1 lower. Receipts of bulls were light and irregular, but prices were generally unchanged. At eastern markets kosher beef trade was slow. Prices were generally steady, although there was a weak undertone at the close. At Chicago prices were steady to strong under a good demand.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were largely of medium and common grades. Although the general quality of offerings showed some improvement the relative scarcity of choice veal put that kind on a premium basis. Lower grades were weak to $1 lower while good and choice kinds were strong to $2 higher. At Chicago the supply was only moderate and carried a large percentage of handy weight, desirable kinds. Prices were unchanged.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	235	$8.35	222	$8.20	231	$8.19	230	$8.06	232	$8.03	238	$7.92	231	$8.13	230	$8.34	227	$6.73
E. St. Louis	189	8.35	196	8.28	198	8.26	200	8.15	193	7.25	192	8.10	195	8.14	193	8.48	200	7.02
Kansas City	207	8.04	207	8.01	214	8.04	208	7.94	213	7.80	209	7.78	210	7.95	206	7.99	214	6.63
Omaha	252	7.86	245	7.94	241	7.90	250	7.76	263	7.77	251	7.78	249	7.84	252	7.77	240	6.19
S. St. Joseph	229	7.94	219	7.93	219	7.96	222	7.25	224	7.78	218	7.91	221	7.89	221	7.91	....	.....
S. St. Paul	219	7.72	206	7.83	209	7.86	215	7.69	216	7.69	216	7.68	213	7.75	214	7.86	216	6.35

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	101,794	37,528	64,266	218,082	32,806	185,276	81,247	32,697	48,550
Denver [1]	27,373	17,428	2,927	6,895	671	5,753	113,968	105,216	4,751
East St. Louis	35,235	18,789	17,469	90,549	35,650	46,138	10,477	2,707	7,402
Fort Worth [1]	29,256	10,853	17,090	8,043	2,294	5,328	3,563	2,167	1,939
Indianapolis [1]	11,191	5,851	4,565	73,306	22,728	49,861	1,833	855	740
Kansas City	81,733	43,601	34,876	71,340	14,337	56,060	25,725	10,231	15,765
Oklahoma City	6,867	3,436	5,031	11,912	2,057	9,893	435	306	154
Omaha	42,434	21,034	20,662	40,910	4,840	36,002	48,460	20,894	23,462
St. Joseph [1]	15,061	5,547	9,295	45,627	4,616	40,899	12,897	2,886	8,923
St. Paul [1]	41,623	19,305	20,611	76,856	19,961	55,495	20,087	9,817	9,794
Sioux City	20,177	15,016	6,056	21,123	6,992	12,468	8,261	2,474	6,060
Wichita [1]	7,609	7,218	1,796	12,681	1,288	11,384	3,472	3,216	377
Total	420,353	205,606	204,644	677,324	148,240	514,557	330,425	193,466	127,917
Previous week	401,419	210,993	197,753	539,194	126,905	411,473	315,780	194,593	132,820

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 17, 1922.

Lamb.—With the bulk of lamb receipts running fairly heavy, prices ruled strong to higher because of short supplies and a fair demand. A few choice light lambs were sold at a premium, with all grades ruling strong to higher. At Philadelphia prices advanced $3–$5 during the week, $1–$2 at New York and Boston, and around $1 at Chicago. Some frozen New Zealand lamb of choice quality was offered at New York, but was bought sparingly at $19.50–$21.

Mutton.—The mutton market was only slightly affected by the higher lamb prices. Bulk of receipts were heavy ewes and bucks, which found only a limited outlet. Supplies were only moderate, and prices at the close were generally in line with the preceding Friday.

Pork.—Seasonal declines resulted from increased offerings of fresh pork cuts with no improvement in the demand. Light loins were plentiful and hard to move except at concessions, while heavy kinds were scarce and sold relatively well. At the close Boston was steady at $3 lower, New York and Chicago $1–$2 lower, and Philadelphia steady to $1 lower on loins. Other cuts closed weak to $1 lower at the various markets.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, November 17, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	17,708	.....	26,090
Denver	15,043	1,157	104,152
East St. Louis	12,514	100	2,707
Fort Worth	4,315	405	964
Indianapolis	1,052	269	84
Kansas City	38,724	3,229	7,773
Oklahoma City	2,320	160	.....
Omaha	18,739	281	16,412
St. Joseph	3,599	108	2,473
St. Paul	12,566	12,626	1,397
Sioux City	11,438	909	1,912
Wichita	5,012	135	1,539
Total	143,030	19,206	165,503
Previous week	154,753	12,921	173,401
Same week last year	119,197	4,304	109,564
State destination:			
California	276	627	.....
Colorado	7,645	474	81,334
Illinois	26,936	1,300	5,230
Indiana	8,171	406	5,884
Iowa	23,974	4,035	6,040
Kansas	18,892	80	6,565
Kentucky	490	.....	.....
Louisiana	23	145	.....
Maryland	628	2,113	511
Michigan	1,730	.....	12,645
Minnesota	1,082	1,287	438
Missouri	13,042	604	6,711
Nebraska	17,860	787	27,740
New Jersey	21	2,872	.....
New York	189	2,604	3,550
North Dakota	.....	.....	242
Ohio	7,463	133	7,629
Oklahoma	3,596	160	.....
Pennsylvania	4,289	1,046	.....
South Carolina	166	.....	.....
South Dakota	2,253	165	.....
Tennessee	161	.....	.....
Texas	1,972	260	125
Virginia	192	.....	.....
West Virginia	194	.....	.....
Wisconsin	966	.....	859
Wyoming	819	.....	.....
Total	143,030	19,206	165,503

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.	Oct. 20.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$19.00-21.00	$20.00-23.00	$20.00-23.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	21.00-23.50	21.00-24.00	24.00-25.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.00-17.00	14.50-17.00	14.00-17.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.50-28.50	27.00-29.00	29.50-31.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	31.00-34.00	32.00-34.00	35.00-36.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-17.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.50-13.75	13.00-13.75	11.00-13.75
Pure lard, tierces	13.50-14.50	13.00-13.75	13.50-15.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.75-13.00	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.75-13.60	$11.25-13.00	$11.00-13.25	$10.75-13.00	$11.00-12.75	.....
Good	9.50-11.75	9.35-11.25	8.90-11.00	8.50-10.75	8.75-11.00	.....
Medium	6.90-9.50	6.75-9.35	6.50-8.40	6.50-8.50	6.25-8.75	$6.00-8.00
Common	5.25-6.90	5.25-6.75	4.90-6.50	4.75-6.50	4.50-6.25	4.75-6.00
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.60-13.35	11.25-13.00	10.90-12.75	10.50-13.00	10.75-12.50	.....
Good	9.50-11.60	9.25-11.25	8.50-10.90	8.50-10.50	8.50-10.75	.....
Medium	6.75-9.50	6.50-9.25	6.35-8.50	6.25-8.50	5.75-8.50	6.00-8.00
Common	5.00-6.75	5.00-6.50	4.50-6.35	4.50-6.25	3.50-5.75	4.50-6.00
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.25-10.50	4.00-10.25	4.00-8.60	3.75-9.00	4.00-9.00	3.50-8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.50-8.00	3.50-6.50	3.85-6.15	3.50-6.25	3.75-6.75	2.75-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.60-3.65	3.50-6.50	3.15-5.25	2.75-6.00	3.25-5.75	2.75-5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.50-3.50	2.25-3.50	2.50-3.85	2.25-3.50	2.50-3.75	2.00-3.00
Canner steers	3.00-3.75	2.75-3.50	2.50-3.75	2.50-4.00	.....	2.50-3.50
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	7.75-9.50	6.00-9.50	6.00-9.00	7.50-10.00	6.25-8.50	4.50-8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00-7.25	3.50-8.50	3.50-6.90	4.50-7.50	3.50-7.75	3.50-6.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25-7.65	5.50-7.50	5.00-7.90	5.25-7.50	4.75-7.50	4.50-7.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.15-7.65	5.25-7.50	4.90-7.90	5.00-7.50	4.50-7.50	4.00-7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.00-7.65	3.50-7.25	4.25-7.90	4.50-7.65	3.50-7.25	3.00-6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00-5.25	2.75-5.00	2.65-5.80	3.00-5.50	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.00-7.50	6.50-8.00	6.25-7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00-6.00	3.50-6.50	4.25-6.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.00	7.90	7.80	7.85	7.75	7.70
Bulk of sales	7.55-7.90	7.80-7.90	7.60-7.75	7.00-7.65	7.50-7.70	7.40-7.60
Heavy wt. (231 lbs. up), common-choice	7.75-8.00	7.55-7.80	7.50-7.75	7.15-7.50	7.45-7.75	7.25-7.60
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	7.75-7.90	7.65-7.85	7.65-7.80	7.25-7.50	7.60-7.70	7.40-7.70
Light wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	7.70-7.85	7.70-7.90	7.60-7.75	7.00-7.40	7.50-7.65	7.50-7.70
Lt. lts. (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	7.85-8.00	7.80-8.00	7.55-7.70	.....	.....	7.50-7.60
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.35-7.65	6.85-7.10	6.80-7.10	6.75-7.00	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.00-7.40	6.65-6.85	6.70-6.85	6.50-8.75	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.15-8.30	7.80-8.25	.....	.....	.....	7.50-7.75
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.25-8.00	7.50-8.10	6.50-7.50	.....	7.50-7.75
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.00-14.90	12.25-14.60	12.75-14.35	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.50	12.25-14.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00-13.50
Culls and common	9.25-12.75	7.75-12.25	8.50-12.50	9.00-12.75	9.00-12.50	8.50-11.50
Feeding lambs	12.25-14.25	.....	12.60-13.50	11.50-13.50	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.75-13.25	8.75-12.75	9.00-12.50	9.50-12.50	8.00-12.50	8.50-12.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00-10.25	6.75-9.25	6.50-8.60	6.50-9.00	6.25-8.50	6.00-9.25
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	5.00-8.00	4.00-7.00	5.25-7.65	5.50-7.60	5.00-7.75	5.00-7.00
Culls and common	2.75-5.25	2.00-4.50	2.00-5.00	2.75-5.25	2.00-5.00	2.50-4.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	.....	5.00-9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.	Oct. 24.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.	Oct. 24.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50-18.50	$17.50-18.50	$17.00-18.00	$18.00-19.00	$18.50-19.50	$19.00-20.00
Good	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.50-16.50	14.00-17.00	15.00-18.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	10.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-15.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	6.50-8.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-11.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00
Medium	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00
Common	6.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.00	8.00	8.00-9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00-10.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00-9.00	7.00-8.00
Common	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.25	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-17.00	19.00-22.00
Good	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-14.00
Common	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	24.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	26.00-28.00
10-12 lbs. average	15.00-16.00	17.00-17.50	23.00-24.00	17.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	24.00-27.00
12-14 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	21.00-22.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-21.00	22.00-25.00
14-16 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-23.00
16 lbs. and over	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-22.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00
6-8 lbs. average	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00
Butts—						
Boston style	15.00-16.00	15.50-17.00	17.50-18.00	17.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-21.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00
Good	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-27.00	26.00-27.00
Medium	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-25.00
Common	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-13.00
Common	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS, OCTOBER, 1921 AND 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Live stock.	Chicago.		E. St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		S. St. Paul.		S. St. Joseph.
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1922 [1]
CATTLE.											
Beef steers:											
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—											
Choice and prime	$10.27	$12.26	$9.42	$11.74	$9.50	$11.57	$9.37	$11.50	.....	.....	$11.60
Good	9.23	10.27	8.85	10.45	8.45	9.66	8.11	9.68	$8.48	.....	10.01
Medium	7.63	8.31	6.82	8.55	6.76	7.69	6.47	7.86	6.86	$7.48	7.93
Common	5.56	6.63	4.92	6.08	5.08	5.88	4.80	6.06	5.10	5.88	5.94
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—											
Choice and prime	11.32	12.04	10.72	11.69	10.34	11.20	10.64	11.41	.....	.....	11.46
Good	9.92	10.14	9.41	10.33	8.73	9.32	8.63	9.47	9.12	.....	9.78
Medium	7.61	8.18	6.85	8.31	6.75	7.31	6.14	7.60	7.22	7.42	7.46
Common	5.37	6.46	4.55	5.72	4.74	5.33	4.53	5.76	5.05	5.76	5.24
Butcher cattle:											
Heifers, common to choice	6.63	7.18	7.29	7.11	5.69	6.60	6.35	6.70	6.19	5.99	6.67
Cows, common to choice	5.14	5.92	4.55	5.06	4.41	4.98	4.71	5.16	4.72	5.08	5.42
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.82	5.10	4.65	4.98	4.08	3.98	4.43	4.48	4.07	4.30	4.61
Canners and cutters:											
Cows and heifers	3.07	3.17	2.79	2.87	2.63	2.86	2.95	2.96	2.53	2.67	3.14
Canner steers	3.36	3.91	2.78	3.30	2.88	3.14	3.04	3.25	2.77	3.22	.....
Veal calves:											
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	8.68	9.65	8.52	8.44	8.42	8.54	8.36	9.14	7.41	7.28	8.21
Heavy weight, common to choice	5.77	5.26	5.43	5.57	5.02	5.39	5.28	6.77	4.50	4.86	6.17
Feeder steers:											
1,001 lbs. up, common to choice	5.99	6.92	5.53	6.52	5.93	6.70	5.89	6.90	5.22	6.00	6.63
750–1,000 lbs., common to choice	5.85	6.76	5.28	6.40	5.82	6.61	5.72	6.66	4.98	5.75	6.48
Stock cattle:											
Steers, common to choice	5.33	5.95	4.82	5.38	5.16	6.05	5.19	6.39	4.80	5.14	5.64
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.03	4.33	4.08	3.92	3.98	4.40	4.14	4.30	3.34	3.78	4.54
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	5.86	6.70	6.23	7.28	6.22	7.25	.....	.....	.....
Calves, common and medium	.....	.....	4.57	5.08	4.48	5.28	4.42	5.81	.....	.....	.....
HOGS.											
Top	9.00	10.45	8.95	10.25	8.45	10.00	8.50	10.25	8.25	9.70	10.05
Bulk of sales	7.73	8.90	8.23	9.42	7.62	8.91	7.02	8.34	7.09	8.30	8.40
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to choice	8.04	9.17	7.71	9.30	7.55	8.84	7.36	8.64	7.06	8.52	8.63
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to choice	8.26	9.52	8.24	9.43	7.74	8.94	7.59	8.94	7.22	8.70	8.86
Light (151–200 lbs.) common to choice	8.17	9.38	8.25	9.32	7.52	8.88	7.72	9.01	7.53	8.85	8.81
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	8.05	9.20	8.26	9.16	7.41	8.66	7.26	.....	.....	8.82	.....
Packing sows:											
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.04	8.15	6.51	8.09	6.64	7.68	6.57	7.80	6.32	7.82	7.71
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.57	7.59	5.96	7.66	5.91	7.34	6.10	7.45	6.01	7.50	7.42
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to choice	7.95	8.97	8.17	8.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.60	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to ch.	.....	.....	7.84	8.40	7.50	8.43	7.59	8.19	7.82	8.72	.....
SHEEP.											
Lambs:											
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	8.40	13.50	7.67	12.44	7.97	13.12	7.91	12.98	7.24	12.65	13.45
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.11	.....
Culls and common	6.26	10.53	5.40	8.62	5.69	10.01	5.86	10.13	4.73	9.12	10.29
Feeder, med. to choice	7.09	13.71	.....	.....	6.32	12.59	6.83	12.92	5.72	11.38	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	6.30	10.62	5.25	9.62	5.43	9.71	5.77	9.86	5.40	9.72	9.58
Wethers, med. to prime	4.94	7.54	4.40	7.06	4.79	7.02	4.69	6.88	4.15	6.66	6.81
Ewes med. to choice	4.11	5.53	3.59	4.60	4.04	5.52	3.91	4.98	3.47	5.05	5.30
Ewes, culls and common	2.18	3.26	1.88	2.34	2.07	2.91	2.19	2.67	1.82	2.61	2.60
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling	4.96	7.86	.....	6.31	4.37	7.32	4.43	8.04	.....	6.79	.....

Meats.	Chicago.		Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
BEEF AND VEAL.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$18.31	$17.51	.....	$18.29	$18.46	$19.48	.....	$19.09
Good	16.65	16.10	$14.56	16.80	15.05	16.75	$14.55	17.20
Medium	13.30	14.49	12.36	14.03	12.64	12.74	12.15	12.78
Common	9.76	10.18	10.21	10.20	9.92	9.58	9.70	9.40
Cow—								
Good	11.86	11.25	.....	10.57	10.50	11.17	.....	.....
Medium	10.23	9.60	9.39	9.18	9.50	9.68	9.38	9.30
Common	8.26	7.60	8.68	7.50	8.56	8.02	8.26	7.95
Bull—								
Common	7.73	6.30	.....	.....	8.21	6.64	7.51	6.57
Veal:								
Choice	19.10	17.92	.....	.....	21.80	19.71	.....	.....
Good	16.58	16.60	.....	.....	19.18	15.98	18.85	17.52
Medium	13.35	13.65	.....	12.15	16.32	12.32	15.35	14.10
Common	9.55	10.02	10.43	9.82	11.80	9.56	12.32	10.80
PORK AND LARD.								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12-16 av	15.25	17.90	16.83	.....	18.50	20.50	.....	.....
Loins—								
8-10 lbs	25.03	25.42	27.22	27.10	27.70	26.98	25.70	26.38
10-12 lbs	22.33	24.18	25.96	26.10	25.75	25.39	24.38	25.12
12-14 lbs	19.33	21.95	22.99	24.05	23.40	22.80	22.35	22.88
14-16 lbs	17.28	19.48	19.78	21.39	20.10	19.80	19.25	20.22
16 lbs. over	14.55	17.20	17.00	18.06	17.42	18.37	.....	17.73
Shoulders—								
Skinned	13.43	14.26	.....	.....	14.99	15.69	14.50	15.46
Picnics:								
4-6 lbs	11.01	12.98	14.32	15.35	.....	14.28	13.19	14.73
6-8 lbs	10.31	11.82	13.42	14.25	12.25	13.43	.....	13.50
Butts, Boston style	16.08	17.75	.....	.....	18.96	19.10	17.48	18.95
Spare ribs	11.09	12.21	9.12	.....	9.75	12.12	.....	10.50
Cured pork cuts:								
Hams, smoked	22.19	21.66	24.28	22.50	23.00	22.62	23.00	23.69
Shoulders, picnics, smoked	13.63	15.81	12.50	13.94	14.00	15.00	13.31	14.56
Bacon, breakfast	22.50	29.46	25.50	26.88	24.00	29.00	26.00	28.50
Lard	12.16	14.12	11.75	12.88	12.75	13.62	11.69	12.69
Lard compound	12.13	11.79	11.53	11.41	12.25	11.25	11.94	12.25
LAMB AND MUTTON.								
Lamb:								
Choice	17.85	26.25	18.18	25.50	19.24	26.48	19.10	27.50
Good	16.25	24.60	17.15	23.55	17.90	24.52	17.78	25.92
Medium	14.08	22.42	15.62	21.72	16.05	21.85	16.25	23.12
Common	11.28	18.12	.....	18.82	12.92	17.75	13.98	18.32
Mutton:								
Good	10.20	14.68	11.10	13.50	11.25	14.82	12.92	15.43
Medium	8.25	11.10	9.80	10.25	10.00	12.32	10.85	13.22
Common	6.40	8.02	6.94	8.52	7.61	9.05	7.82	10.18

[1] S. St. Joseph did not report in 1921.

Kansas City Led in Receipts of Cattle and Calves during October.

Kansas City led the live-stock markets of the country during October in combined receipts of cattle and calves, 480,628 head having been received. This is a margin of 73,388 head over receipts at Chicago, its nearest competitor, and 237,182 above receipts at Omaha, which held third place.

Kansas City also led Chicago during September by 87,625 cattle and calves, and during August by 49,779, making a total of 210,792 in excess of receipts at Chicago during the past three months. Chicago, however, showed a monthly lead during the first seven months of the current year, varying from 70,000 to 195,000 and totaling 1,006,943 head. Its lead for the 10 months' period, therefore, was 796,151 cattle and calves. During this time Chicago received 3,211,764 head, Kansas City 2,415,613, and Omaha 1,468,756.

These figures represent a gain in receipts at Kansas City for October of 24.2% over those for the same month during 1921, and 18.2% over the preceding month.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 459.)

stock steers. At East St. Louis the movement to the country was broad at $5–$6.50, for most of the stocker and feeder material.

Well-conditioned, corn-fed yearlings were offered sparingly at most markets. At Chicago they reached $13.10, several loads selling at $12.85–$13. Few had been fed corn long enough to sell above $11, the majority turning at $8.50–$10.75. Mixed steers and heifers constituted a liberal proportion of the yearling offerings at most markets. At Chicago highly finished yearlings brought firm prices while offerings selling below $9 showed declines equaling those on more aged steers.

BEEF COWS IN SLOW DEMAND.

In-between grades of beef cows sold with difficulty, and at Chicago offerings selling at $4–$5.50 were generally 25¢ lower. The lower grades of beef heifers showed a similar decline. A few choice, corn-fed, kosher cows and heifers sold at $8 and $8.50, respectively, and long-fed, light heifer yearlings sold upward to $10.50. Bulk of the beef cows, however, were slow sellers at a range of $3.75–$5, a majority of the native beef heifers turning at $5.25–$7.25. Western beef heifers cashed mostly at $5–$6, some 1,100-lb., well-conditioned, grass kinds making $7.50.

Canners and cutters were active, canners of desirable weights selling freely at $2.75–$2.90, with strong-weight kinds up to $3 Most cutter cows turned at $3.25–$3.35, with strong weight offerings upward to $3.50.

Bulls were scarce. Strong-weight, bologna bulls were wanted at $4.25–$4.35 mostly, a few desirable heavy, sausage bulls making $4.50. Some range sausage bulls sold upward to $4 with the bulk at $3.65–$3.90. Beef bulls turned mostly at $4.75–$6, according to weight and finish. A few yearling bulls sold upward to $7 and above.

Offerings of veal calves were liberal, Kansas City receiving a generous run from the Southwest. With dressed veal meeting keen competition from dressed poultry, calf prices declined, the downturn at Chicago being largely $1 per 100 lbs. Late in the week packers took the bulk of the desirable veal calves at $9.25–$9.50, compared with a range of $10.25–$10.50 a week earlier. Ship-

pers gave the market little support. Heavy calves, except those suitable for feeding, shared the decline but there was an active demand from feeders for well-bred, comfortably fleshed stock.

HOG RECEIPTS INCREASE GREATLY.

Hogs.—Heavy receipts of hogs and the steadily downward trend of prices which characterized the week under review were in sharp contrast with the moderate receipts and comparatively steady prices which prevailed a week earlier. The increase in receipts at 10 markets amounted to 25% and that at Chicago to approximately 30%. The latter were the heaviest since last January.

Quality generally showed improvement. Light and underweight hogs were in such light supply that they sold only 10¢–15¢ under top butchers. Both large packers and small local killers made the heaviest purchases in months and shippers were aggressive buyers. The conservative manner in which hog prices have worked to seasonably lower levels has been noteworthy.

During the corresponding week last year the day's top at Chicago touched $7 on two different occasions, and high top for that week was $7.25. Both top and average prices for the week under review were around $1.25 higher than a year ago. The spread between prices of light and heavy hogs narrowed to less than $1. Packing sows generally showed desirable finish and were in demand, while pigs brought as much as and sometimes more than best butcher hogs. Although big packers fought the market, daily purchases were almost invariably large.

Declines at Chicago equaled the maximum for any of the western markets. Light and butcher hogs closed 25¢–40¢ lower for the week, with heavier weights off most and underweights in strong demand. Packing sows showed declines ranging up to 25¢, but pigs were very active and were scarcely more than 10¢ lower than a week earlier.

FAT LAMBS SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

Sheep.—In expectation of a restricted outlet for dressed lamb during the Thanksgiving holiday period, when poultry is usually offered abundantly, packers were bearish. At Chicago, nevertheless, the bulk of fat lambs on Friday sold slightly higher than during the previous week, while the top was 10¢ lower. A brisk demand advanced heavy sheep prices about 50¢ above the previous week end and narrowed the price spread on this class. Demand for feeding stock was again broad, but yearlings, aged wethers, and ewes suitable for further finishing were relatively scarce. A generous supply of western feeders was available, but the quality was generally rather plain. Most of the season's crop from the western ranges has now been marketed either through public markets or by moving directly to feed lots.

Eastern orders for fat lambs strengthened the market toward the end of the week. Fed western lambs and natives sold on about a parity, although a good proportion of the fed westerns came to market shorn aud took price discounts of $1–$2 compared with wooled stock. The increased receipts of clipped lambs were partly induced by the healthy market for wool. Many of the fed lambs lacked good finish. At Chicago a load of fed yearling wethers averaging 93 lbs. reached $13.25. Fed aged wethers averaging 115 lbs. scored $9.50. Light, fed western ewes sold upward to $8, while killers took yearling ewes for slaughter upward to $11. At Chicago best feeder lambs scored $14.35, the bulk of desirable weight kinds selling at $13.50–$14. This branch of the trade held mostly steady.

Opening, Monday, Nov. 20.—The killing quality of beef steers received at Chicago was unusually poor, most western animals being in feeder flesh and the natives being short-feds of low dressing quality. The latter moved slowly at prices weak to 15¢ lower, while the light supply of long-feds had an active demand and sold readily. Matured steers, except a part load at $13.50, topped at $13.20, most short-feds selling at $8.25–$10. Veal calves declined about 25¢. Other classes remained about steady, although lower grades of beef cows and heifers declined somewhat and stockers and feeders showed weakness.

Hogs at Chicago reached $8.05 and were 15¢ lower than at the close of the previous week and within 5¢ of the year's low top in January. The general price level at this market was 15¢–25¢ lower than on Saturday, when most 175-lb.–210-lb. butchers sold at $7.75–$7.90, and those weighing 220–240 lbs. brought $7.85–$7.90. Good pigs moved actively at $8.25–$8.35 and "roasters" for Thanksgiving trade sold well above these prices.

City butchers paid upward to $14.85 and packers to $14.75 for wooled lambs, the market being steady to 15¢ higher. Shorn lambs, however, brought $12.90, thus failing to register any advance. Fed yearling wethers reached $13.25. Feeding lambs remained steady, and sheep in general showed weakness.

Stocks of Wool on September 30 Totaled 525,173,618 Pounds.

Stocks of wool in and afloat to the United States on Sept. 30, 1922, including tops and noils, amounted to 525,173,618 lbs., grease equivalent, according to the quarterly joint wool stock report compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total amount reported for Sept. 30 exceeds the amount reported for June 30 by 46,022,434 lbs., grease equivalent. The most noticeable increase occurred in foreign raw wool held by manufacturers, the reported stocks of which increased 22,536,700 lbs. over June 30, while the stocks of domestic wool held by manufacturers remained practically unchanged. The reported stocks of domestic wool held by dealers increased 8,156,369 lbs., while their holdings of foreign wool increased 15,167,335 lbs. In the graded wool reported the increases occurred mainly in the grades below 3/8 blood, amounting to 36,000,000 lbs. in the aggregate for these grades, carpet wool alone showing an increase of about 25,000,000 lbs. The stocks above the 1/4 blood grade increased only about 1,500,000 lbs.

The stocks, by condition, consisted of 367,728,121 lbs. of grease wool, 36,856,360 lbs. of scoured wool, 16,070,554 lbs. of pulled wool, 22,554,146 lbs. of tops, and 8,598,440 lbs. of noils. Dealers held 200,281,703 lbs. and manufacturers 220,373,432 lbs. of raw wool. The figures indicating dealers' holdings represent wool in their possession in the form of stocks owned by them or lots held by them awaiting delivery instructions, and wool owned by them which is in warehouses. Stocks of wool held by wool pools and wool growers' selling organizations are included in dealers' figures.

Of the total amount of raw wool reported, 57.8% was foreign and 42.2% was domestic. Of the raw wool reported 22.3% was fine; 9.8% 1/2 blood; 14.9% 3/8 blood; 21.5% 1/4 blood; 5.8% low; 25.7% carpet. These percentages are based on the total amount of classified wool reported. The item "Grade not stated," consisting of 31,920,449 lbs. constitutes either wool in original bags or ungraded or mixed wool upon which the concern reporting could not accurately specify grade.

The distribution by sections of stocks held by manufacturers was: New England, 117,412,141 lbs.; Middle Atlantic, 106,592,685 lbs.; Pacific coast, 2,501,855 lbs.; all others, 18,997,883 lbs. The holdings of dealers according to markets were: Boston, 127,517,286 lbs.; Philadelphia, 28,554,899 lbs.; Chicago, 12,575,341 lbs.; St. Louis, 11,995,923 lbs.; New York, 9,119,502 lbs.; San Francisco, 1,786,706 lbs.; Portland, Oreg., 1,322,034 lbs.; other cities, 13,431,466 lbs.

The accompanying tables on this and the next page give detailed reports of the quantities classified according to grade, class, and condition, with separate figures for foreign and domestic wool.

Stocks of Tops and Noils Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on September 30, 1922, by Grade.

Grade.	Tops.			Noils.		
	Held by dealers	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Fine	1,247,415	3,375,591	4,623,006	564,811	2,018,757	2,583,568
1/2 blood	586,410	2,912,189	3,498,599	255,408	682,099	937,507
3/8 blood	431,531	4,576,173	5,007,704	609,202	1,429,919	2,039,121
1/4 blood	553,575	5,017,554	5,571,129	598,964	1,257,375	1,856,339
Low or Lincoln	459,497	1,785,611	2,245,108	377,368	132,520	509,888
Carpet	12,265	1,560,335	1,572,600	289,008	383,009	672,017
Grade not stated	36,000	.....	36,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,326,693	19,227,453	22,554,146	2,694,761	5,903,679	8,598,440

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Dealers on September 30, 1922, by Cities.

City.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Boston	108,526,894	12,384,407	3,035,772	2,758,531	811,682	127,517,286
Philadelphia	22,233,655	2,671,015	1,725,061	403,044	1,522,124	28,554,899
Chicago	11,239,849	445,294	769,698	20,500	100,000	12,575,341
St. Louis	11,937,886	54,037	.....	4,000	.....	11,995,923
New York	7,685,067	484,767	921,568	28,100	.....	9,119,502
San Francisco	1,465,145	103,496	218,065	.....	.....	1,786,706
Portland, Oreg.	1,139,707	176,327	6,000	.....	.....	1,322,034
Other cities	12,148,640	201,441	707,912	112,518	260,955	13,431,466
Total	176,376,843	16,520,784	7,384,076	3,326,693	2,694,761	206,303,157

QUARTERLY WOOL STOCKS REPORT.

Stocks of Raw Wool Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on September 30, 1922, Including Wool Afloat, by Condition, Class, and Grade

[Based on returns from 394 dealers and 631 manufacturers. Totals are exclusive of stocks held by 10 dealers and 8 manufacturers who did not report.]

Class and grade.	Grease wool.			Scoured wool.			Pulled wool.			Aggregate.[1]		
	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	17,986,512	14,028,010	32,014,522	58,927	185,357	244,284	565,467	352,832	918,299	18,610,906	14,566,199	33,177,105
Foreign	14,136,930	21,235,193	35,372,123	223,074	27,988	251,062	2,225	3,000	5,225	14,362,229	21,266,181	35,628,410
Clothing—												
Domestic	4,526,415	3,613,699	8,140,114	1,419,675	2,290,789	3,710,464	315,840	689,096	1,004,936	6,261,930	6,593,584	12,855,514
Foreign	668,314	680,681	1,348,995	2,010,105	1,660,171	3,670,276	100,550	30,936	131,486	2,778,969	2,371,788	5,150,757
Total	37,318,171	39,557,583	76,875,754	3,711,781	4,164,305	7,876,086	984,082	1,075,864	2,059,946	42,014,034	44,797,752	86,811,786
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	9,682,728	10,672,527	20,355,255	64,544	242,459	307,003	240,795	648,752	889,547	9,988,067	11,563,738	21,551,805
Foreign	2,779,449	4,625,162	7,404,611	60	9,925	9,985	4,000	.....	4,000	2,783,509	4,635,087	7,418,596
Clothing—												
Domestic	4,059,958	900,609	4,960,567	552,826	1,160,217	1,713,043	673,095	806,447	1,479,542	5,285,879	2,867,273	8,153,152
Foreign	184,783	80,173	264,956	184,852	210,792	395,644	27,545	79,784	107,329	397,180	370,749	767,929
Total	16,706,918	16,278,471	32,985,389	802,282	1,623,393	2,425,675	945,435	1,534,983	2,480,418	18,454,635	19,436,847	37,891,482
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	12,662,103	10,657,800	23,319,903	137,374	351,738	489,112	197,326	444,399	641,725	12,996,803	11,453,937	24,450,740
Foreign	6,445,564	9,273,134	15,718,698	173,362	61,001	234,363	5,027	8,657	13,684	6,623,953	9,342,792	15,966,745
Clothing—												
Domestic	2,555,149	2,374,209	4,929,358	1,345,082	3,357,958	4,703,040	1,102,569	1,408,221	2,510,790	5,002,800	7,140,388	12,143,188
Foreign	1,737,736	374,593	2,112,329	2,363,482	795,215	3,158,697	109,866	142,911	252,777	4,211,084	1,312,719	5,523,803
Total	23,400,552	22,679,736	46,080,288	4,019,300	4,565,912	8,585,212	1,414,788	2,004,188	3,418,976	28,834,640	29,249,836	58,084,476
¼-blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	12,701,512	12,735,356	25,436,868	161,595	416,869	578,464	59,923	674,841	734,764	12,923,030	13,827,066	26,750,096
Foreign	13,972,694	20,704,119	34,676,813	345,458	368,355	713,813	25,655	41,154	66,809	14,343,807	21,113,628	35,457,435
Clothing—												
Domestic	1,732,743	1,475,184	3,207,927	1,104,054	2,135,582	3,239,636	528,266	488,232	1,016,498	3,365,063	4,098,998	7,464,061
Foreign	3,932,449	2,200,556	6,133,005	3,332,863	3,454,359	6,787,222	281,110	581,799	862,909	7,546,422	6,236,714	13,783,136
Total	32,339,398	37,115,215	69,454,613	4,943,970	6,375,165	11,319,135	894,954	1,786,026	2,680,980	38,178,322	45,276,406	83,454,728
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	3,784,003	1,047,390	4,831,393	72,737	80,786	153,523	25,161	12,140	37,301	3,881,901	1,140,316	5,022,217
Foreign	8,412,094	4,776,878	13,188,972	170,642	81,809	252,451	73,065	70,820	143,885	8,655,801	4,929,507	13,585,308
Clothing—												
Domestic	393,785	266,881	660,666	202,708	551,949	754,657	114,095	88,629	202,724	710,588	907,459	1,618,047
Foreign	910,031	503,265	1,413,296	573,127	307,940	881,067	41,582	89,641	131,223	1,524,740	900,846	2,425,586
Total	13,499,913	6,594,414	20,094,327	1,019,214	1,022,484	2,041,698	253,903	261,230	515,133	14,773,030	7,878,128	22,651,158
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	7,770,809	37,685,507	45,456,316	624,531	478,192	1,102,723	240,751	483,880	724,631	8,636,091	38,647,579	47,283,670
Filling, foreign	14,025,331	31,440,352	45,465,683	828,399	2,106,225	2,934,624	2,616,772	1,540,307	4,157,079	17,470,502	35,086,884	52,557,386
Total	21,796,140	69,125,859	90,921,999	1,452,930	2,584,417	4,037,347	2,857,523	2,024,187	4,881,710	26,106,593	73,734,463	99,841,056
Grade not stated:												
Domestic	24,070,748	.....	24,070,748	366,307	.....	366,307	33,391	.....	33,391	24,470,446	.....	24,470,446
Foreign	7,245,003	.....	7,245,003	205,000	.....	205,000	.....	.....	.....	7,450,003	.....	7,450,003
Total	31,315,751	.....	31,315,751	571,307	.....	571,307	33,391	.....	33,391	31,920,449	.....	31,920,449
Total:												
Combing [2]	102,563,589	109,755,569	212,319,158	1,407,773	1,826,287	3,234,060	1,198,644	2,256,595	3,455,239	105,170,006	113,838,451	219,008,457
Clothing [2]	20,701,363	12,469,850	33,171,213	13,088,774	15,924,972	29,013,746	3,294,518	4,405,696	7,700,214	37,084,655	32,800,518	69,885,173
Domestic	94,155,656	57,771,665	151,927,321	5,485,829	10,773,704	16,259,533	3,855,928	5,613,589	9,469,517	103,497,413	74,158,958	177,656,371
Foreign	82,221,187	133,579,613	215,800,800	11,034,955	9,561,972	20,596,927	3,528,148	3,072,889	6,601,037	96,784,290	146,214,474	242,998,764
Grand total	176,376,843	191,351,278	367,728,121	16,520,784	20,335,676	36,856,460	7,384,076	8,686,478	16,070,554	200,281,703	220,373,432	420,655,135

[1] Combined stocks of grease, scoured, and pulled wools.

[2] Exclusive of carpet wool and grade not stated.

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Manufacturers on September 30, 1922, by Sections.

Section.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
New England	88,681,857	11,726,485	4,577,392	9,491,217	2,935,190	117,412,141
Middle Atlantic	88,684,052	5,028,969	3,180,869	7,517,501	2,181,294	106,592,685
Pacific coast	1,999,610	358,622	86,473	5,927	51,223	2,501,855
All other	11,985,759	3,221,600	841,744	2,212,808	735,972	18,997,883
Total	191,351,278	20,335,676	8,686,478	19,227,453	5,903,679	245,504,564

Foreign Wool Afloat to the United States on September 30, 1922, by grade.

Grade.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Fine	327,032	173,728	.....	500,760
½ blood	129,085	75,000	15,408	219,493
⅜ blood	732,061	106,840	8,369	847,270
¼ blood	826,037	103,787	.....	929,824
Low or Lincoln	2,008,000	12,000	.....	2,020,000
Carpet	5,961,869	.....	269,890	6,231,759
Total	9,984,084	471,355	293,667	10,749,106

Summary of Wool Stocks Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on September 30, 1922, Including Wool Afloat.

Item.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
Raw wool:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Grease	176,376,843	191,351,278	367,728,121
Scoured	16,520,784	20,335,676	36,856,460
Pulled	7,384,076	8,686,478	16,070,554
Total	200,281,703	220,373,432	420,655,135
Tops	3,326,693	19,227,453	22,554,146
Noils	2,694,761	5,903,679	8,598,440
Total, including tops and noils	206,303,157	245,504,564	451,807,721
Total, grease equivalent [1]	231,306,753	293,866,865	525,173,618

[1] In compnting the grease equivalent, 1 lb. of scoured wool, tops, or noils is considered equivalent to 2 lbs. in the grease; and 1 lb. of pulled wool equivalent to 1½ lbs. in the grease.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES FIRM DURING WEEK; NERVOUSNESS APPARENT

Trading Generally Was On Cautious Basis—Demand Slackened—Storage Withdrawals Heavy.

So far as the statistical position of the market and a ready demand for receipts were concerned, the butter markets during the week ending Nov. 18 were very firm, but trading generally was of a cautious nature and an undertone of nervousness was apparent the entire week. The poor keeping quality of fresh arrivals together with the feeling that prices might not go much higher made receivers anxious to keep goods moving. For the same reasons buyers were careful to operate on as small stocks as possible.

As a result, in spite of the fact that fresh supplies on some of the markets at times were barely sufficient to take care of the needs of regular customers advances were hard to effect, and even after effected the markets often showed signs of top-heaviness. At the close of the week the tone was firm.

BUYERS TURNING TO STORAGE.

Important factors contributing to the undertone of nervousness were the decrease in consumption and the more general shift of buyers from fresh to storage butter. Reports from all sections indicated that the higher price level of recent weeks had resulted in a material decrease in the consumptive demand. Retailers complained of a much lighter demand, and dealers generally reported that their orders had recently fallen off, in some cases as much as 50%.

Many buyers found the quality of fresh butter unsatisfactory and the quantity available inadequate. They, therefore, turned to storage where they could get ample supplies of desirable quality at a more reasonable price. That the demand for fresh butter was greatly decreased was indicated by the apparent lack of snap to trading. Buyers were indifferent and paid high prices only under pressure.

The shift of buyers from fresh to storage butter was reflected in the storage market which remained firm all week and was not subject to the nervous undertone. Trading was fairly active but the withdrawals in the four markets were lighter than during the previous week, indicating that the demand for storage butter as well as for fresh had decreased. Offerings were firmly held and buyers operated rather freely.

In fact, in some cases, speculative tendencies were manifested. Owners of stocks who previously sold freely began to restrict their offerings in the hope of a larger profit later and some buyers bought beyond their needs, particularly in the Chicago and Boston markets. In Boston this may have been caused to some extent by the fact that prices had fallen somewhat below previous levels. In Chicago, however, prices were on a relatively high level and the speculative interest there as in New York was undoubtedly caused by the firm statistical position of the market.

The excess of holdings in the four markets compared with last year passed 11,000,000 lbs. during the week and the rate of withdrawal was more than double a year ago. Moreover, production reports indicated that there were further reductions in the make with but few indications of an early increase. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association covering the make of 101 plants for the week ending Nov. 11, showed a decrease under the previous week of 4.6%. Receipts of fresh butter, size of shipments, and additional reports from producing sections also indicated a decrease.

Although cheap feed and general conditions point to a heavy winter production, persons closely in touch with producing sections report that the winter increase has not yet started and probably will not start until rougher weather forces the stabling of cows and until more cows have freshened. These factors furnished the basis for any strength displayed during the week and probably prevented the nervous undertone from changing to weakness.

Although closely watched by the trade, the import situation was of little influence on the markets except in a sentimental way. Most dealers believe that some butter will be imported during the winter, but as yet offerings have been held at too high a price to arouse much interest among the importers. During the week ending Nov. 11 a small shipment from New Zealand was reported as having arrived at San Francisco, and New York reported that several hundred casks of Danish salted and unsalted butter was purchased for shipment about Nov. 15 at around 44¢ c. i. f.

CHEESE TRADING STIMULATED BY RECENT DROP IN PRICES

Week's Markets Steady to Firm—Fresh and Held Cheese on About Same Price Levels.

The declines in cheese prices early in November seem to have been what cheese markets needed to stimulate trading, for since then there has been a gradual increase in trading, and at the close of the week ending Nov. 18 the tone of the markets generally was steady to firm. Even during the previous week dealers in the distributing centers considered that the markets were on a more confident basis and when the movement of goods continued fair to good during the week under review this feeling was further strengthened, regardless of a somewhat unsettled undertone.

The approach of the season when more or less dull trading is ordinarily expected, however, has a tendency to prevent many of the trade from feeling that markets are in the best of shape.

CLOSE MARGINS THE RULE.

As a matter of fact, a comparison of prices at Chicago with those which prevailed at Wisconsin primary markets during the week will indicate that dealers operated on a rather close margin rather than risk losing business. While it was not necessary to make concessions under asking prices, the latter were placed at figures which left small margins of profit. That it was possible to get through the week without making concessions was more than some of the trade anticipated. Sales of large blocks were few, but there was evidently enough small business to hold prices.

Both fresh and held cheese were still being sold at about the same prices. In Philadelphia and some other markets, dealers have been trying to get premiums for held goods, but with little success, as buyers have been able to get such quantities as they needed for prices on a parity with fresh cheese. At New York and Boston considerable actual business has been on held goods, with supplies of fresh only moderate.

Such reports on production as are available seem to indicate that the make is falling off. Receipts at Wisconsin warehouses are running lighter, and some of the up-State factories in New York are said to be closed or about ready to close for the season. In some districts condenseries are competing with cheese factories for milk because they are able to pay more attractive prices. Quality of current make is beginning to run off somewhat, and in numerous lots the combination of grass and dry feed is noticeable.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	49½	48½	50½	49	42¾
Tuesday	49½	48½	51	49	42¾
Wednesday	50	49	51	49	43¾
Thursday	50	49½	51	49	44¼
Friday	50	49½	51	49	45
Saturday	50	50½	51	49	45
Average for week	49.83	49.25	50.92	49.00	43.96
Previous week	49.50	48.50	50.34	49.00	43.00
Corresponding week last year	44.43	43.67	45.58	44.50	46.04

AMERICAN CHEESE (No 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26½–27	23½–24½	26–26½	20½	24½
Tuesday	26½–27	24¼–24¾	26–26½	20¾	24½
Wednesday	26½–27	24 –24½	26–26½	20¾	24½
Thursday	26½–27	24 –24½	26–26½	20¾	24¼
Friday	26½–27	24 –24½	26–27	21	24¼
Saturday	26½–27	24 –24½	26–27	21	24¼
Average for week	26.75	24.25	26.33	20.79	24.38
Previous week	26.75	23.82	26.42	20.87	24.00
Corresponding week last year	21.25	19.38	22.50	30.83	19.00

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	44½	Friday	45½
Tuesday	44¾	Saturday	46
Wednesday	44¾		
Thursday	45½	Average	45.17

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	7,874,562	10,332,073	9,026,846
Receipts since Jan. 1	583,937,430	576,062,868	517,446,897
Put into cold storage	823,946	1,534,510	1,177,927
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,411,465	4,021,567	2,722,201
Change during week	−3,587,519	−2,487,057	−1,544,274
Total holdings	34,974,547	38,562,066	46,784,057
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,982,988	4,255,409	3,203,097
Receipts since Jan. 1	180,906,296	176,923,308	165,864,945
Put into cold storage	1,017,132	780,052	764,123
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,214,127	995,368	1,031,982
Change during week	−196,995	−215,316	−267,859
Total holdings	14,745,666	14,942,661	13,940,646
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	7,779,227	6,925,590	14,200,664
Receipts since Jan. 1	180,860,298	173,081,071	172,038,380
Put into cold storage	4,564,135	4,132,861	5,110,336
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,565,919	1,212,798	1,511,875
Change during week	+2,998,216	+2,920,063	+3,598,461
Total holdings	26,794,879	23,796,663	32,242,277
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	106,084	114,068	125,465
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,372,737	15,266,653	14,354,075
Put into cold storage	8,834	13,480	5,654
Withdrawn from cold storage	302,967	268,718	243,769
Change during week	−294,133	−255,238	−238,115
Total holdings	2,385,758	2,679,891	1,726,346

REPORT OF THE FLUID-MILK MARKET FOR NOVEMBER.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city. Bulk.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade. Bulk.	Wholesale trade. Bottles.	Family trade. Bottles.	At retail stores. Bottles.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Per cent.
Alabama	Birmingham	9.133	11.25	12-14	15-17	12-14	4.3
Arizona	Phoenix	.....	5-6.25	9	11-12.5	12.5	3.25
California	Los Angeles	7.522	11.75	14	15	15	3.6-4.0
	San Francisco	6.68	9.8325	10	12-13	12-13	3.75-4.0
	San Diego	7.88	10.415	12.75	15	15	3.8
Colorado	Colorado Springs	5.11-5.76	7.5	10-11	11	11-12	3.3-3.7
	Denver	4.17	7.5	8	10	10	3.4-3.6
Connecticut	Hartford	8.06	11	12-13	14-15	12-15	3.7-4.3
	Bridgeport	6.04	10	12	14	14	3.6
	New Haven	8.06	11.5	13	15	15	3.75
Delaware	Wilmington	7.05	10	12	12	14	3.7-3.8
District of Columbia	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	10-15	3.5-4.0
Florida	Jacksonville	8.49	14.5	15	17	17	4.2
	Miami	9.99-12.49	12.5-17.5	12.5-20	15-25	15-25	4.0-4.5
Illinois	Chicago	5.46	6-10	11	12	12	3.5-3.7
	Peoria	4.51	7.5	9.5	12	11	3.6
	Rockford	4.62-4.84	7-7.5	8	10	10	3.5-3.6
Indiana	Fort Wayne	4.29	9	10	.....	.....	3.6
	Indianapolis	4.17-4.51	7-7.5	8-8.5	10	10	3.7-3.8
	South Bend	4.94	8	9	11	11	3.7
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	5.63	.....	8-9	12-13	10-11	.....
	Davenport	4.94	7	8	10	10	3.6
	Des Moines	5.05-5.27	7.5-8.75	9-10	12	11-12	3.5-3.7
Kansas	Topeka	4.29	7.5	9	.....	.....	3.6
	Wichita	4.72	7.5	9	11	11	.....
Kentucky	Lexington	6.24	8.75	10	14	14	4.5
	Louisville	5.05-5.24	7.5	10	12	12	3.8-4.0
Louisiana	Alexandria	7.48	11.25	12	15	15	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
Maryland	Cumberland	6.77	10	11	13	13	4.0
	Baltimore	6.36	9-10.5	12	12	14	4.0-4.2
Massachusetts	Boston	8.20-8.30	9.5	12	14.5	12	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11-11.5	13-14	12-13	3.35
	Pittsfield	6.27	10	11	13	8-13	3.7-3.8
	Springfield	6.98	11	12	14	12-13	3.7
Michigan	Bay City	4.29	.....	8	10	10	.....
	Detroit	5.59	7.5-9.5	8-12	13	12-13	3.4-3.9
	Grand Rapids	5.59	8	10	12	11-12	3.3-3.7
	Kalamazoo	6.88	9.5	11	13	13	3.8-4.2
Minnesota	Duluth	6.13	8	10	12	12	4.0
	Minneapolis	5.80-6.02	7.5-8.75	9-9.5	11	11	3.5-3.8
	St. Paul	5.70-6.02	8.75	9.5	11	11	3.5
Missouri	Kansas City	5.63	7.5-8.75	9-10	12	8-12	3.6-3.8
	St. Louis	6.33	8.25	10	12	12	3.5-3.8
Montana	Billings	3.87-4.29	7.5	9	11	11	3.6
	Butte	4.88	7.5-8.75	10	12.5-13	10-13	3.5-3.7
Nebraska	Lincoln	4.81	7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Omaha	4.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Carson City	6.02	8.75	10	10	10	3.5
New Hampshire	Concord	6.24	8.125	10	12	12	3.35-3.8
New Jersey	Trenton	6.79	10	12	12	14	3.75
	Camden	[2] 5.95	9	12	12	12-13	.....
New York	Albany	6.88	8-8.5	14	14	11-16	3.6
	Binghamton	5.99	9	10	12	12	3.6
	Buffalo	6.88	9.5	11.5-12	13	13	3.6
	New York	[3] 6.27-6.66	9-11	14-15	15	15	.....
North Carolina	Biltmore	6.66	11-13.5	12-14	14-17	14-17	.....
North Dakota	Fargo	4.72	7	9	.....	11	3.5-3.8
	Jamestown	4.84	7	8	10	10	3.5
Oklahoma	Tulsa	5.27	10	12	15	15-16	4.0-4.4
Ohio	Akron	6.66	8.5	10	12	12	3.5
	Cincinnati	5.37-5.59	9-9.5	11	12	12	3.5
	Cleveland	5.91-6.12	8.5-9	10.5	13	9-13	3.5-3.7
	Dayton	4.72	8	10	12	12	3.8-4.0
	Columbus	.....	8	10	11	12	3.5-4.0
	Toledo	5.16-5.37	9	9.5-10.5	11	11	3.3-3.5
Oregon	Astoria	5.05	8.33	12	12	15	4.2
	Portland	4.72	8.75	9	12	.....	3.8
	Salem	4.83	8	9.5	12	12	4.3
Pennsylvania	Altoona	5.78-6.02	9.5-10	10.5	12	12	3.5-3.8
	Harrisburg	5.54-5.65	.....	.....	12	12	.....
	Philadelphia	6.27-6.81	9-9.5	11-12	12	12-13	3.8
	Pittsburgh	7.99	9.25-10.5	13.5	14	.....	3.5-3.8
	Scranton	7.39	10	12	13	13	3.7
Rhode Island	Newport	.....	12	12	14	14	3.98
	Providence	8.23	11	12	15	.....	3.7-3.9
South Carolina	Charleston	7.50-7.99	12	14	17	17-18	3.8
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.29	7.5	8	10	10	.....
Tennessee	Chattanooga	4.88	11.25-12	12	16	16	4.0-4.2
	Memphis	6.17	7.5-8.75	10-11	13-15	13-15	4.0
	Nashville	4.51	8.25	9	11	11	4.2
Texas	Dallas	6.02	10	12	15	13-15	4.0
	El Paso	5.91-6.44	10	11	13-14	12-15	3.8-4.0
	Galveston	7.09	10-12.5	11.25-12.5	12-15	12-15	3.75-4.0
	Houston	4.88-6.02	10	11	14-15	14	4.2
Utah	Salt Lake City	4-4.23	6.25	8	8-9	10	3.5
Virginia	Newport News	7.37-8.12	11.25	15	17	17	3.7
	Richmond	8.19-8.45	11	13	14	15	3.8
Washington	Bremerton	5.44	9.25	11	13	13	3.5-3.7
	Seattle	6.34	9	10.5	13	12	3.5-3.6
	Spokane	5.60-5.70	9	10	12	10-12	3.6-3.7
West Virginia	Clarksburg	7.31	10	13	15	16	3.8-4.0
	Wheeling	8.08	10	12	14	14	3.8
Wisconsin	Beloit	4.94	7.5	9	10	9	3.5
	Milwaukee	4.94-5.70	6.5	8.5	10	9-10	3.6-3.7
	Madison	4.72	.....	8	9	9	3.6-3.8
	Superior	6.13	7.5	9	10-11	11	3.5-3.8
	Wausau	4.84	.....	7.5	.....	9	3.5

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.
[2] The dealers' buying prices for Camden, N. J., applies to milk purchased in the 50-60 mile zone of Philadelphia.
[3] The dealers' buying prices for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210 mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk. (3.5% butter fat.)

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	13	$2.68-$3.71	$3.13
Middle Atlantic	14	2.33-3.10	2.71
East North Central	27	1.40-2.85	2.13
West North Central	18	1.75-2.80	2.14
South Atlantic	11	2.26-4.81	3.19
East South Central	5	1.78-4.00	2.51
West South Central	7	1.80-3.00	2.58
Mountain	8	1.66-2.80	2.17
Pacific	9	1.92-3.37	2.58
United States	112	1.40-4.81	2.51

Comparison of November and October Prices for Same Markets.

Section.	Number of local markets.	Average for-- Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.	Nov., 1921.
New England	8	$3.15	$3.05	$3.40
Middle Atlantic	11	2.71	2.69	3.08
East North Central	23	2.16	2.02	2.07
West North Central	17	2.16	2.07	1.94
South Atlantic	9	3.22	3.14	3.36
East South Central	4	2.14	1.99	2.43
West South Central	7	2.62	2.51	2.39
Mountain	7	2.16	2.15	2.12
Pacific	7	2.66	2.51	2.62
United States	93	2.48	2.39	2.54

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

City.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	.....	.....	20	9
New York	18	28	30	12
Philadelphia	14-15	28-29	15	8
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	10
Cincinnati	15	24	14	9
Chicago	23	25	16	10
Minneapolis	.....	21-23	14	10-15
St. Louis	18	25	17	10-20
Washington	16-20	30	17	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	20	10
New Orleans	18	30	17	.....
Memphis	.....	.....	15	7
Portland	.....	21	.....	12
San Francisco	.....	23	16	13
Average of above cities	18.31	25.59	17.58	10.73

Cream-Grading Campaign in Missouri Is Bringing Good Results.

The cream-grading campaign which is being conducted in Missouri by the State Marketing Bureau and the State Dairy Commission has resulted already in a marked improvement of the quality of cream being offered to the creameries, it is reported. Representatives of the State Bureau are visiting the various towns of the State explaining to creamerymen that in order to produce butter of high grade, which can compete with the product from other sections of the country, high-quality cream must be purchased.

Cream buyers in a number of towns signed agreements to buy all cream on a graded basis and to pay a differential of 3¢ per lb. of butterfat on No. 1 and No. 2 cream. These grades for cream have been established under the Missouri State Dairy Law. No official authority exists in the State for enforcing grading and buying on a graded basis, and this form of agreement is being tried in an effort better to existing conditions.

Fruits and Vegetables

LETTUCE, CELERY, AND SWEET POTATO SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Potato Prices Stronger in Chicago—Onion and Sweet Potato Prices Firm to Higher.

Potatoes exhibited a stronger tone during the week ending Nov. 18, judging by Chicago as a key market. In producing sections, however, prices were irregular. Sweet potatoes advanced sharply in several consuming centers and onions held firm. Cabbage markets, however, again weakened and closed at low price levels. Northwestern boxed apples showed a slightly weaker trend.

The movement of 13 principal fruits and vegetables filled 12,816 cars, a decrease of 15% from the preceding week. The only lines to show a considerable increase were celery, sweet potatoes, and western lettuce. First shipments of Florida lettuce were reported. Heaviest decreases occurred in movement of apples from the barrel areas, grapes, cabbage, potatoes, and onions.

BOXED DELICIOUS HOLDS ADVANTAGE.

Apples.—Delicious apples are now 15%–20% of the total apple crop in the Northwest, and they bring higher prices than any other prominent variety of boxed stock. Two years ago, Extra Fancy Delicious ranged $2.45–$2.60 f. o. b. shipping points. Last season they sold at $3–$3.25, or about $1 higher than Jonathans and Winesaps. This fall, f. o. b. sales of Delicious have been rather limited, but reports indicate a range of $2–$2.25 per box.

Many buyers consider this attractive, full-flavored apple almost a luxury and are willing to pay a premium for it. Coming on the market much earlier than the Winesap gives Delicious a further advantage. Medium to large sizes in New York City have been bringing $2.50–$3 a box, and large sizes in Chicago $3–$3.50. Figuring about 100 apples to a box, this means an average of 3¢ per apple, wholesale. A year ago, the New York price ranged $1 higher and Chicago 50¢–75¢ above this season's sales, these high ranges resulting from the scarcity of eastern apples.

With A–2½ inch Baldwins selling at $3.50–$4 per bbl. at western New York loading points (about 60% of last November's range), eastern standard barreled stock is only half as expensive as Northwestern boxed Delicious, one barrel being usually considered the equivalent of three boxes. Eastern apples are more plentiful this season and have been jobbing at $4–$4.50 in leading markets, midwestern Jonathans alone ranging up to $6 in Chicago. Closing prices, however, tended to weaken, the decreased shipments and arrivals not yet having influenced the market. Movement from all barreled apple areas was 900 cars less than the preceding week, New York's lighter shipments filling only 1,166 cars. The week's supply, however, was 1,300 cars heavier than that of the corresponding period last November. Boxed apples moved in the same volume as the previous week. Permanent and temporary storages in the Northwest are filled, and cold weather will cause the loss of some of the unprotected stock.

Potatoes.—Although the season's potato movement from the 18 principal late shipping States was nearly 17,000 cars less than for last season to date, Wisconsin had shipped nearly 3,000 cars more and Utah had exceeded last season's entire movement by more than 600, having shipped 1,707 cars. In North Dakota some stock was reported frozen in the ground. Much of the crop in Montana has been stored in pits. Idaho Russets declined 10¢ at shipping points but ruled firm in Chicago at $1.55 per 100 lbs. Carlot arrivals in Chicago were 250 cars less than for the preceding week and leading varieties closed 15¢ higher in that market. Other middle western cities showed a slightly weaker trend. New York held a steady tone as did Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but Maine Green Mountains declined 10¢ in Boston. Little change occurred in prices at shipping points.

Sweet potatoes.—A firm tone prevailed in markets for sweet potatoes. Virginia yellow varieties advanced 75¢ per bbl. in New York City. Shipments from this State have exceeded those for all last season by more than 900 cars and have comprised more than half this season's total to date. Light supplies in Chicago caused a decided upward trend in that market where New Jersey stock advanced $1, reaching $2.25–$2.50 per bu., and Tennessee Nancy Halls sold at $1.15–$1.25, a gain of 25¢.

Cabbage.—The carlot movement of cabbage decreased about 40% to 682 cars. New York shipped 452 and Wisconsin 130. Markets were slow, dull, and generally weaker. New York Danish stock strengthened slightly at shipping points toward the close. There is some indication of reduced cabbage acreage in Florida.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

South Carolina green *string beans* in bushel hampers jumped $3 in New York, closing at $4.50–$5, and were firm in Boston at $2.50–$3. Mississippi beans were steady in Pittsburgh at $2.75–$3. Louisiana green stock in ⅓-bu. hampers ranged $3–$4 in Chicago. New Jersey *carrots* weakened in New York City to 75¢–90¢ per 100-lb. sack. New York *cauliflower* was in moderate demand and generally steady at $2.25–$3.75 per crate, reaching $3.50–$4 in New York City. Colorado stock was weak in Kansas City at $2–$2.50. Shipments were slightly heavier, but were little more than a third the movement for the same week a year ago. New York *celery* sold mostly at $2.50–$3.50 per crate for best stock in leading markets. California stock ruled $5.50 in St. Louis, and crates in the rough brought $2.25–$2.50 in Chicago. Heavier movement from California increased shipments to 514 cars.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 20.	This season. Nov. 13.	One year ago.
New York	330	$1.35–1.40	$1.35–1.40	$1.75–1.85
Boston	224	1.40–1.50	1.50–1.60	1.90–2.00
Philadelphia	91	1.35	1.25	1.85–2.00
Baltimore	12	1.00–1.05	1.05–1.15	2.00–2.15
Pittsburgh	82	1.05–1.15	1.35–1.45	2.10–2.15
Cincinnati	104	1.05–1.20	1.15	2.15
Chicago	346	[1] .85–1.05	[1] .75–.90	[1] 1.65–1.80
St. Louis	100	1.00	1.10	[2] 1.65
Kansas City	248	[1 2] 1.00–1.05	[1 2] .75–.90	[1 2] 1.60

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.

New York	90	$1.75–2.00	$1.12½–1.25	$3.25–3.38
Boston	26	1.75	1.75	4.00–4.25
Philadelphia	7	1.25–1.50	1.15	3.00–3.25
Baltimore	11	1.00–1.25	1.25 –1.50	3.50–3.75
Pittsburgh	15	1.50–1.65	1.50 –1.65	3.25–3.50
Cincinnati	9	1.85–2.00	1.85 –1.90	3.75
Chicago	27	[3] 1.15–1.25	[3] .90–1.00	[3] 1.25–1.50
St. Louis	3	[3] 1.10	.....	.....
Kansas City	....	[3] .75	[3] .75	[3] 1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

New York	99	$11.00-13.00	$13.00-15.00	$45.00-47.00
Boston	27	[4] 1.10– 1.25	16.00–18.00	[4] 2.50– 2.75
Philadelphia	54	10.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	40.00–45.00
Baltimore	66	8.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	45.00–50.00
Pittsburgh	34	8.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	55.00–60.00
Cincinnati	36	13.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	45.00–50.00
Chicago	32	9.00– 9.50	15.00	55.00
St. Louis	25	[8] 12.00–15.00	[5] 12.00	50.00
Kansas City	17	[6] .65– .75	[6] .50– .75	[6] 3.25

ONIONS, New York and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sack.

New York	65	$1.50–1.90	$1.75–1.85	$5.25–5.50
Boston	12	1.85–2.00	1.85–2.00	5.75–6.00
Philadelphia	44	1.65–1.90	1.40–1.75	4.75–5.00
Baltimore	25	1.75	1.75	5.00–5.25
Pittsburgh	24	1.50–1.65	1.50–1.65	5.25–5.50
Cincinnati	4	1.65–1.75	1.50–1.75	5.50–5.75
Chicago	28	1.75–2.00	1.50–1.75	5.00–5.50
St. Louis	6	[7] 1.00–1.25	[7] 1.40	[7] 5.00–5.50
Kansas City	14	[7] 1.50–1.75	[7] 1.50	[7] 5.50–6.00

APPLES, Baldwins and other Red Winter Varieties—Barrels.

New York	228	$4.00–4.25	$4.00–4.50	$6.75–7.00
Boston	35	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	5.00–6.00
Philadelphia	52	3.50–4.25	3.50–4.25	6.00–7.00
Baltimore	17	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	6.00–6.50
Pittsburgh	32	3.90–4.50	4.50	7.50
Cincinnati	76	[8] 4.50	4.00	7.00
Chicago	95	4.00–4.75	3.50–4.00	7.50
Kansas City	15	4.25–4.75	4.25–4.75	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans—Boxes.

New York	168	$1.65–1.90	$1.90–2.15	$2.15–2.40
Boston	17	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.30	[9] 2.35–2.65
Philadelphia	32	1.50–1.75	2.10–2.25	2.10–2.40
Baltimore	21	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.25	2.35–2.40
Chicago	249	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.40	2.50–3.00
Kansas City	67	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	2.75–3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[6] $0.80–0.85	[6] $0.95–1.00	[6] $1.36–1.41
Rochester, N. Y.	.95–1.05	.95–1.05	1.70–1.75
Grand Rapids, Mich	.60– .67½	.60– .70	1.50–1.60
Waupaca, Wis.	.65– .70	.60– .65	[10] 1.00–1.25
Minneapolis, Minn.	.65– .75	.65–.70	1.35–1.40
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[10] .30– .35	[10] .30– .35	[10] 1.00
Colorado points	.45– .50	.45	[10] 1.00
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.	7.00–9.00	7.00–8.00	40.00–43.00
APPLES (bbl.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	3.50–4.00	3.50–3.75	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls, bus.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Domestic.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] N. Y. Rhode Island Greenings.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] Wagon loads cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Nov. 18.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Nov. 18.	Last season to Nov. 19.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	2,359	2,675	2,365	22,129	40,819	56,313
Barreled areas	1,827	539	2,713	41,293	24,043	32,138
Cabbage	682	702	1,123	31,227	24,488	31,000
Cauliflower	64	172	53	596	1,126	4,335
Celery	514	381	375	9,010	7,986	11,640
Grapes	1,218	189	1,833	51,431	37,026	37,203
Lettuce:						
Old crop	152	137	177	21,602	18,124	18,300
New crop	269	401	109	[1] 650	[1] 1,025	[1] 21,602
Onions	389	301	508	20,669	15,851	20,777
Pears	105	62	189	18,971	12,610	12,822
Potatoes:						
Sweet	555	575	510	10,595	9,984	19,277
White	4,228	4,507	4,660	135,889	138,018	238,250
Spinach	93	80	102	482	148	4,654
Tomatoes	25	108	74	26,037	17,064	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	336	280	283	17,612	14,427	15,566
Total	12,816	11,109	15,074	407,543	361,714	519,479

[1] Not included in totals.

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS IN UTAH FAVORABLY RECEIVED

Federal and State Authorities Cooperated—Grades Adopted for All Commodities Inspected.

Joint Federal and State inspection of fruits and vegetables at shipping points in Utah this season met with considerable favor, according to reports of the Federal supervising inspector who managed this work from August to early November. Previous to this year the State Board of Agriculture had adopted the United States grades for potatoes, and a standard grade for apples, patterned after the Washington grades. These grades, however, had never been used to any large extent. Before shipping point inspection could be started it was necessary to have standard grades on other products. The State board, therefore, on recommendation of the supervising inspector, adopted the United States grades for peaches with the addition of a minimum size of 2 ins. for U. S. No. 1 and 1⅞ ins. for U. S. No. 2. The Federal grades for onions also were adopted, with the addition of a Utah Fancy grade which has quality specifications similar to U. S. No. 1 but includes onions 3 ins. in diameter or larger. In addition, a standard grade for pears, which is a combination of the Colorado and Washington grades, was accepted.

SERVICE MAY BE EXTENDED.

It is expected that there will be a call next season for inspection of celery and cantaloupes, but the grades recommended for these crops have not yet been officially adopted. The celery grades are practically the same as the Federal grades for this product.

Up to Nov. 1 nearly 600 cars had been inspected, as follows: Peaches 352 cars, potatoes 165, onions 45, apples 27, pears 2, and prunes 1. This is about one-fifth of the total State shipments of these commodities to the first week of November.

Inspections were made at the request of 30 different shippers, of whom 18 were dealers, 9 were growers' associations, and 3 were growers. The work was done in five different counties and at points scattered over a distance of 200 miles. The fees charged were $5 per carload for peaches, apples, and pears and $3 for potatoes and onions.

Considerable interest was awakened throughout the fruit and vegetable section of the State in proper methods of grading and packing. Onion growers were particularly interested. The onion industry is very young in Utah, and the district devoted to this crop is concentrated. About 100 acres of onions were grown, all of the Spanish type and consisting of the two varieties, Sweet Spanish and Giant Gibraltar.

Producers had formed a pool to sell these onions, and they agreed to use the Utah-U. S. grades and have inspection on their entire output of about 50 cars. Two grades were used, the Utah Fancy, which they packed in round bushel baskets, and the U. S. No. 1 Large, which they put up in tagged new sacks. The growers graded well and put out a good product.

Apples grown in commercial orchards in Frederick County, Va., this season are being inspected by the State-Federal food products inspectors.

Indiana growers have marketed nearly twice as many tomatoes as in 1921.

GRAPE SHIPMENTS BREAK RECORD

(Concluded from front page.)

The market held firm and after Concords appeared the range was 22¢–24¢ f. o. b. In Chicago Moore's Early brought a slight premium over Champions, jobbing at 25¢–30¢. Concords started at about 25¢ and slowly advanced until they reached 35¢ the third week of October, after which time they declined. Last year, because of short supplies, prices averaged 10¢–30¢ higher than this season and showed a constant advance until a top of 65¢ was reached.

New York grape growers received high prices at the opening of the Concord season. Carloads of 12-qt. baskets sold at $95 per ton f. o. b. in the southwestern part of that State. At the same time, the tonnage price in Michigan producing sections was $70–$75. These high levels did not hold long, however, and by the end of October $50 was the general price at New York loading points. The heavy arrivals of State grapes caused a continual decline of prices in the New York City wholesale market. From an early range of $1.10–$1.20 per 12-qt. basket, the price had fallen to 60¢ in late November. Last year the New York market followed the same course as Chicago, steadily rising until a $2 price prevailed. In 1921 practically no eastern grapes were to be had after October.

Weekly Jobbing Price Ranges on Concord Grapes.

NEW YORK CONCORDS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(12-qt. baskets.)

1921		1922	
Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.
Sept. 19	$1.00–$1.15	Sept. 18	.....
26	1.10– 1.25	25	$0.90–$1.05
Oct. 3	.75– 1.10	Oct. 2	1.10– 1.20
10	1.10– 1.25	9	.90– 1.15
17	1.25– 1.50	16	.90– .95
24	1.75– 2.00	23	.80– .90
31	.....	30	.60– .75
		Nov. 6	.60– .65
		13	.60– .70
		20	.60– .75

MICHIGAN CONCORDS IN CHICAGO.

(4-qt. baskets.)

Sept. 5	$0.32–$0.45	Sept. 4	.....
12	.35– .40	11	$0.25–$0.27
19	.40– .45	18	.25– .28
26	.44– .50	25	.26– .28
Oct. 3	.45– .56	Oct. 2	.27– .28
10	.45– .55	9	.27– .29
17	.50– .65	16	.32– .34
24	.58– .65	23	.33– .35
31	.....	30	.25– .34
		Nov. 6	.25– .30
		13	.....
		20	.30– .40

SHIPMENTS OF GRAPES, 1917–1922.

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Average 1917–21.	To Nov. 17, 1922.
EASTERN.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Arkansas	8	9	9	16	3	9	38
Delaware	15	26	2	44	1	18	37
Illinois	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Indiana	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Iowa	85	68	108	106	68	87	165
Kansas	28	14	33	23	2	20	51
Michigan	3,298	1,635	3,783	4,607	1,237	2,912	5,833
Missouri	28	21	36	26	4	23	126
Nebraska	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	6
New Jersey	2	1	.....	15	5	5	8
New York	3,621	2,017	3,751	6,079	2,451	3,584	7,384
Ohio	196	50	87	50	68	90	55
Pennsylvania	801	367	881	1,245	390	737	1,514
Texas	.....	.....	4	2	3	2	3
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Eastern	8,087	4,208	8,697	12,214	4,236	7,490	15,221
WESTERN.							
Arizona	.....	5	5	7	8	5	2
California	13,251	16,639	21,605	26,974	32,878	22,270	35,962
Idaho	4	1	1	.....	4	2	2
Oregon	1	3	4	1	6	3	19
Utah	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Washington	31	59	37	8	67	40	48
Total Western	13,291	16,707	21,652	26,991	32,965	22,321	36,033
Grand total	21,378	20,915	30,349	39,205	37,201	29,811	51,254

Acreage of Texas-Bermuda Onions for 1923 Below 1922.

Early estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that the total acreage to be planted to Bermuda onions for the season of 1923 in Webb, Dimmit, Zavalla, Merrick, La Salle, and Medina counties, Texas, will probably be reduced 8%–10% below the acreage planted in 1922, which was approximately 9,700 acres for the same counties. In counties other than Dimmit and La Salle the condition of seed beds is excellent. Most of the Bermuda onion crop of the United States is produced in Texas, but there is a considerable production in California.

Lima Bean Crop of California Estimated.

The production of dry Lima beans in California is estimated at 1,350,000 bags of 100 lbs. each from an acreage of 125,000 acres, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The average yield per acre is placed at 1,080 lbs. In 1921 the estimated production of dry Lima beans in California was 825,000 bags of 100 lbs. each.

Standardization was Theme of South Carolina Marketing Exhibit.

Standard grades and containers for farm produce were featured by the South Carolina Division of Markets in its exhibit at the State fair held at Columbia, S. C., during the week of Oct. 23. The necessity of standardization was emphasized by pictures and by samples of graded and ungraded vegetables. A picture, 20 feet long, of a refrigerator car, painted in natural colors, formed the background of the exhibit. Large framed pictures, prepared by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, showed plainly to the many visitors the differences between graded and ungraded cucumbers, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and tomatoes. So real in coloring were these reproductions that in some instances it was difficult for observers to distinguish them from the real produce placed near by.

Standard containers for the fruit and truck crops grown in South Carolina were also displayed. Copies of market reports, received by radio, were distributed freely among the crowds.

BEE COLONIES GENERALLY IN GOOD CONDITION FOR WINTER

Most Hives Now Protected—Wide Range of Prices Reported from Main Shipping Regions.

Throughout the entire northern tier of States and in parts of the South bees are now packed for winter. In general, colonies are reported in good shape, with ample stores and plenty of young bees. Throughout the clover belt of the East and North, however, the fall flow was so light that many colonies are weak in both bees and stores and will have to be fed heavily if they are to live over the winter.

Recent rains have been of assistance to the clover crop, and nectar-bearing plants generally are in better condition for next year than they were a month or two ago. In many localities clover now looks better than it did in the late fall of 1921. Parts of the South, especially the Southwest, have had a very light rainfall, and prospects in those localities are accordingly poor.

PRICES LACK STABILITY.

Prices in shipping areas reflect a definite lack of stability. Honey has moved slowly all fall, primarily because of a large fruit crop and secondarily because of a lack of cars, and many beekeepers have apparently become disturbed at their failure to dispose of their honey crops at once and are selling at lower prices than seem justified by the market situation.

In the intermountain region several carlot sales of White Alfalfa and Sweet Clover were made during late October and early November at 8¼¢–8½¢ per lb., while other carlot sales were reported at 6¾¢–7½¢ per lb. Several carlot sales of white comb were reported in this territory at $3.75 per 24-section case at a time when other carlot sales were reported to near-by dealers as low as $2.60–$3 per case. In New York State large lots of White Clover extracted in 60-lb. cans ranged from 8½¢ to 12½¢ per lb. during early November, while carlots of No. 1 white honey were sold all the way from $3.85 to $4.75 per 24-section case.

A stronger market with advancing prices is reported from southern California, due in part to the firmer feeling resulting from the passage of the recent tariff act which provided a duty of 3¢ per lb. on imported honey. Many of the larger factors in the honey business in California are selling slowly, hoping for higher prices. Carlots for outside shipment ranged early in November about as follows: White Orange 10½¢–11¢ per lb., White Sage 9¢–9½¢, Light Amber Sage 7¢–7½¢, and Light Amber Alfalfa 6¾¢–7¢.

Based on returns from thousands of beekeepers, the average yield the past season has been around 53.8 lbs. per colony compared with an average of 44.2 lbs. last year. Production this year is estimated to have been divided as follows: Comb, 28.7%; Extracted, 59.7%; and Chunk 11.6%.

CONSUMING MARKETS STEADY.

Reports from the leading consuming markets indicate a fair demand and movement, with prices generally steady. In Chicago on Nov. 14 California White Sage was selling to bottlers, bakers, and confectioners at 10½¢–11¢ and Colorado White extracted at 10¢–10½¢ per lb. In New York City on the same date California White Orange topped the market at 12¢–13¢, with White Sage listed at 10½¢–11½¢ per lb. Refined honey from Porto Rico could be purchased at 75¢–85¢ per gal. Boston was one of the highest of the larger markets, with California White Sage moving at 14¢–16¢ per lb.

Comb honey in 24-section cases has been in generally good demand. Retailers in Chicago were purchasing Colorado No. 1 White heavy Sweet Clover and Alfalfa on Nov. 14 at $4–$4.25 per case. The same grade of honey was quoted in St. Louis at $5 per case at that time.

Beeswax on Nov. 14 showed a good demand with a strong market in New York City, where manufacturers and the drug trade were buying light colored South American wax at 26¢–29¢ per lb. The lowest-priced wax in New York at the time was dark stock from the West Indies, which moved at 20¢–21¢ per lb. The best light domestic beeswax sold in Chicago on Nov. 14 at 31¢–32¢ per lb.

SHORT PEANUT CROP CAUSES SHARP ADVANCE IN PRICES

Yields Light in Many Sections—Speculators Are Active—Markets Strong and Excited.

Peanut markets in both producing sections and leading consuming markets have shown a marked strengthening during recent weeks, and prices have advanced sharply. During the month ending Nov. 14 prices in both the Virginia-North Carolina section and the southeastern peanut belt advanced about 50%. Part of this advance is attributable to the smaller crop this season. According to the Nov. 1 report of the department, announced on Nov. 8, the estimated yield this year is 691,057,000 lbs., compared with 816,465,000 lbs. during 1921. The yields in the commercial sections of Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and Texas have been especially light.

Speculators have been in evidence in Georgia and Alabama, and latest reports from that territory reflect a very excited feeling. The crop of farmers' Spanish is thought to be largely sold already, with the remaining stocks in strong hands. On Nov. 14 prices for Spanish stock at shipping points had reached $115–$125 per ton. Manufacturers using shelled Spanish have been holding off, hoping for reductions from the sharply advanced prices asked for new stock. No. 1 Spanish were quoted on Nov. 14 at southeastern shipping points at 9¼¢–10¢ per lb., compared with 6¼¢–6½¢ per lb. on Oct. 10.

PEANUT BUYERS NUMEROUS.

Many competent observers believe that the commercial yield in Virginia is only 60% of normal. The demand is heavy for new crop peanuts, and more buyers are reported in the producing areas than for several years. The old crop of cleaned Virginias is rapidly becoming exhausted. The demand has recently been good and the market very strong and excited. Prices have advanced sharply, and some city brokers are said to be finding difficulty in getting orders filled. Shelled Virginias have been steady to firm under a good demand. On Nov. 14 jumbos were quoted at 9¢–9½¢, some traders asking 11¢ for new crop. Fancies were quoted at 6½¢–7¢, some shippers asking 8¢ per lb. Extra large shelled Virginias were listed at 9¢–9½¢ with some sales at 10¢, and No. 1 at 7½¢–7¾¢ per lb.

Continued rainy weather in the Southwestern States has damaged some farmers' goods. The market for this stock has strengthened in common with that in other areas, and the price on Nov. 14 had advanced at shipping points to $1.35–$1.40 per 30-lb. bushel, with some growers holding for higher prices. Under moderate demand, shelled Spanish had advanced by Nov. 14 to 9¼¢–10¢ per lb. for No. 1, and 7½¢–8¢ per lb. for No. 2.

Dealers in oriental peanuts on the Pacific coast state that more inquiries have recently been received for imported stock. They consider that the increased inquiries probably result from the strong demand for domestic stock. Sales were made at Seattle during the week ending Nov. 14 at $4.55 per 100 lbs. for 30/32's and $4.85 for 28/30's, cost, insurance, and freight to Seattle, in bond, duty not paid, for January shipment from the Orient. Practically no oriental peanuts have been received at either San Francisco or Seattle for several months.

A preliminary tabulation of shipments of shelled and cleaned peanuts from the South for the year ending Oct. 28 indicates that slightly more shelled peanuts and considerably fewer unshelled peanuts moved from Virginia and North Carolina than during the preceding twelve months. Shipments of somewhat over 63,000,000 lbs. of shelled and 79,000,000 lbs. of unshelled peanuts were reported during the year by station agents in towns at which cleaning plants are located. The movement from Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia reached a total during the year of over 92,000,000 lbs., compared with 100,000,000 lbs. for the preceding year. Shipments of crude peanut oil, somewhat over 20,000,000 lbs., were slightly heavier than those for the year ending Oct. 29, 1921. Texas and Arkansas shipped 23,000,000 lbs. of shelled Spanish during the past year, an increase of more than 50% over the shipments for the preceding year.

Federal Inspections of Fruits and Vegetables Approaching Annual Peak.

Federal inspection of fruits and vegetables in terminal markets usually reaches its high mark in the autumn. The October record this year included 2,150 inspections of fruits and 727 of vegetables. The total of 2,877 is an increase of nearly 50% over the September record, although it is slightly less than the October inspections last year. Fruit inspections during the past month were one-third heavier than those of October, 1921, and work on vegetables was about 50% lighter. This is probably because so many vegetable shipments have had to be consigned as a result of weak markets.

Inspections at New York totaled 633, most of which were of fruits. Philadelphia's total of 409 also pertained almost wholly to fruits. Offices handling the next largest volume of work were Chicago with 328 inspections, St. Louis 204, Pittsburgh 188, New Orleans 121, and Milwaukee 112. The remaining 21 offices each had less than 100 inspections. Nearly 200 requests were declined for lack of time, most of these being in New York and Pittsburgh. Almost 30% of the total number of inspections were made at the request of carriers.

At the naval stations in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk 1,874,273 lbs. of fruit and vegetables were examined for the Navy and 247,901 lbs. for the Marine Corps during October. Nearly half of the Navy work was done at Norfolk, and most inspections for the Marine Corps were at New York. Inspectors at the three naval bases on the California coast handled about 1,285,000 lbs., mostly at San Pedro. At San Diego more than 15,000 lbs. were examined for the Marine Corps.

Hay and Feed

RECEIPTS OF HAY AT MOST MARKETS ON NORMAL BASIS

Local Conditions Have Been Prevailing Factors in Markets—Prices Vary with Demand.

Reports from the various hay markets for the week ending Nov. 18 indicate that local conditions have been the prevailing factors in the various markets. Prices have ranged from $1 lower to $2 higher, although at many of the markets prices were practically unchanged.

Because of the holiday on Nov. 11 the receipts for that day were not included in last week's report. Therefore, the arrivals for the current week are for seven days. The shortage of cars in some sections was reported to be restricting the movement, but the receipts at the various markets appear to be practically normal for this time of the year. The only important change noted was at Kansas City where receipts were about 50% larger than the preceding week and about three times as great as for the corresponding time last year. The receipts in carloads at the various markets for the weeks ending Nov. 11 and 18, 1922, and Nov. 19, 1921, are shown in the following table:

	1922		1921
	Nov. 18.[1]	Nov. 11.	Nov. 19.[2]
Boston	135	114	152
New York	240	163	251
Philadelphia	85	45	.....
Pittsburgh	136	141	177
Cincinnati	89	50	105
Chicago	235	231	263
Minneapolis-St. Paul	172	105	190
St. Louis	144	125	77
Kansas City	680	432	220
Los Angeles	156	114	145
San Francisco	79	60	86

[1] Seven days' receipts. [2] Five days' receipts.

Timothy.—The hay market at both Boston and New York was rather weak and unsettled throughout the week. The demand was very limited and only for the better grades. Poor hay, especially in small bales, was not wanted, and an accumulation of these grades was reported at the various terminals. The car situation in New England showed a slight improvement during the week and more liberal receipts were, therefore, expected at Boston.

The scarcity of good hay at Philadelphia created an active demand for the best grades and prices were advanced about $2 per ton. The market was unchanged at Pittsburgh but at Cincinnati the increased receipts and the lack of shipping demand resulted in a decline of about 50¢ per ton for the various grades. Local switching facilities were poor at the latter market which also tended to depress the market.

The daily arrivals at Chicago continued to be below the requirements of the trade and the active demand kept the sales tracks well cleared up. Prices generally were advanced about $1 per ton, although for exceptional cars of timothy prices as high as $26 per ton were paid. Stockyards were active buyers of the best No. 2 and staudard timothy. Clover hay of good quality was also in good demand and sold around $18 per tou. The demand for the lower grades of clover, however, was limited aud about $15 per ton was the best that could be obtained for No. 2 clover.

(Concluded on page 477, column 2.)

TRANSIT SHIPMENTS OF FEEDS OFFERED FREELY DURING WEEK

Offerings of Most Feedstuffs Showed a Gain Over Recent Weeks—Production Continued Good.

Offerings of most feedstuffs, especially of transit shipments, were larger during the week ending Nov. 18 than they have been for some time. Sales were slow and as a consequence the market was easier and prices of several feedstuffs showed declines of 50¢–$1 from the previous week.

Many in the trade regarded the weakness as only temporary believing that the transportation situation, which up to the present time has caused little delay, will be an important factor later on. Heavy snows and cold, wintry weather are likely to result in serious handicaps to orderly movement and free trading.

However, reports from interior dealers indicate a slight improvement in the movement of feedstuffs. Shipments which have been tied up in transit for several weeks are now being delivered.

Production of most feedstuffs was good, the output of corn mills especially was satisfactory. Stocks of other concentrates at mills and in dealers' hands were thought by the trade to be about normal. Little change was reported in the stocks held in Lake warehouses and interior markets.

Wheat millfeeds.—The prices of wheat mill feeds fluctuated irregularly during the week. The edge appeared to be off the middlings and shorts trade and a seasonal narrowing of the premium for these feeds over bran was thought to be in process. This was due to the heavier supplies of corn available in practically the entire feeding territory and the recent sharp decline in hogs which made conservative operations in feeding advisable. A fair demand for bran developed in the Southeast, but in northeastern and middle western markets sales were unsatisfactory.

Pacific coast markets indicated a good request for both bran and middlings. Production was heavy. Milling operations in the Northwest and Southwest increased considerably, but as the season is fast approaching when heavy feeding takes place it was thought that the increased production of mill feeds would be readily absorbed. The volume of shipments from mills, especially in mixed cars, was heavy. Receipts in all markets appeared quite ample to take care of the demand.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The demand for cottonseed cake and meal was light. Sales to the East and Middle West were reported as showing some improvement. Range sections did not buy so heavily as during the past few weeks, apparently having accumulated some stocks. Seed stocks at mills on Oct. 31, according to the Nov.17 report of the Bureau of the Census, were about 40,000 tons greater than on the same date last year. A decrease in stocks of meal and cake at mills of about 60,000 tons compared with last year's figures was offset by an increase of 80,000 tons in shipments. About 5,500 cars of cake and meal were on hand at mills on Oct. 31 and supplies of interior dealers were thought by the trade to be a little greater than last year. Prices quoted by southern shippers were about $1 higher than last week. The movement was fair.

(Concluded on page 477, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOVEMBER 18, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.50	25.50	23.50	19.50	24.50	24.50	21.00	18.00	23.00	18.00	21.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.00	23.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	[2]17.50	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.50	23.50	22.50	17.00	22.50	.....	19.00	17.00	20.00	17.00	16.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	23.50	22.00	18.50	23.00	24.00	.....	17.00	21.00	17.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	21.50	21.00	.....	18.50	.....	24.00	.....	16.00	18.00	16.50	17.00	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	17.00	18.00	[2]17.00	18.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	23.00	25.00	[2]23.00	.....	20.25	23.75	24.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	21.00	[2]21.00	.....	18.25	21.50	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	18.00	[2]18.00	.....	15.50	18.50	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	.....	16.00	13.75	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	13.75	12.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	20.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	30.50	30.75	30.00	29.00	.....	33.00	.....	28.50	25.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	33.50	31.00	33.00	31.00	34.00	33.00	27.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	39.00	40.00
Hard winter	.....	31.00	31.00	31.00	.....	33.50	.....	28.50	.....	.....	25.00	24.00	22.75	36.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.75	32.00	31.00	29.50	.....	37.00	.....	30.00	25.50	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	35.00	.....	36.00	32.50	37.00	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	51.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	38.65	.....	33.50	.....	.....	29.00	30.00	28.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	.....	40.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	31.25	.....	30.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00
High protein meals:															
Linseed	54.50	56.00	54.50	54.00	.....	.....	.....	55.00	52.00	49.00	.....	53.50	54.00	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (41%)	56.25	55.25	54.50	53.00	.....	.....	46.00	50.50	51.75	.....	.....	50.25	52.50	45.00	46.00
Cottonseed (36%)	52.75	52.25	51.50	50.00	46.00	36.75	43.00	48.00	48.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....	53.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	36.50	31.50	32.50	30.00	.....	29.00	27.00	26.50	33.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	45.00	43.35	42.95	40.75	.....	46.20	.....	38.75	37.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	36.50	35.75	34.50	.....	.....	36.00	.....	32.00	30.00	.....	28.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	36.00	35.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]37.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	42.00	.....	.....	41.50	46.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURES ADVANCED TO NEW HIGH LEVELS FOR YEAR

Corn and Oats also Scored Price Gains—Milling and Export Demand for Wheat Improved.

Wheat future prices reached a new high level for the crop year during the week ending Nov. 18 and closed the week at Chicago at $1.20⅝ for the December and $1.18⅛ for the May. This was an advance for the week of 5½¢ for the Chicago December, compared with an advance of 6⅛¢ at Minneapolis, 4⅛¢ at Kansas City, and 6⅛¢ at Winnipeg.

Corn future prices at Chicago advanced 3⅛¢ for the December and 1⅞¢ for the May.

The unsettled European situation, with higher foreign markets and an improved milling and export demand, were the principal strengthening influences. Such small reactions as occurred during the week were caused by profit taking sales, although many traders were of the opinion that because of the rapid advance some reaction was due.

CASH WHEAT FIRM.

Cash wheat maintained strong premiums at Chicago throughout the week. No. 2 Red was quoted 11¢–12¢ over the December option at the beginning of the week and held this premium as future prices advanced. Receipts totaled 311 cars and were readily absorbed. Mills were the principal buyers, as the flour trade was very good. Elevators took some yellow hard winter, but were not urgent buyers. What was thought to be the heaviest wheat ever received at Chicago was a car of Canadian No. 1 Dark Northern wheat testing 66½ lbs.

Export sales reported totaled 2,650,000 bus., principally of Manitobas and Durums, but there was some doubt whether all sales were reported.

Mills were active buyers of good wheat at Minneapolis. The car situation was slightly improved by the arrival of equipment from the East. Mills reported a better flour demand and an advance in price of 10¢–20¢ per bbl. No. 1 Dark Northern held at a premium of 4¢–21¢ per bu. over the December future price throughout the week. Receipts were 2,555 cars for the week including Nov. 11 of the previous week, which was a holiday and therefore was not included in the previous weeks' report of receipts.

Premiums on fancy milling grades of wheat over the medium contract grades were narrowed 8¢–9¢ per bu. at Kansas City during the week. This was caused by the falling off in milling demand and an increase in the export demand at Gulf ports. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat containing 13% protein sold at only 3¢ per bu. over the contract grades compared with a premium of 12¢ per bu. the previous week. The milling demand was of fair volume, however, and a good amount of hard winter was sold to the Minneapolis mills, while the soft wheat was taken by mills in the Central States. Receipts were 1,259 cars. Sales to arrive were smaller as consignments were more profitable to the country shippers.

New high levels for soft winter wheat were reached during the week at both Cincinnati and St. Louis, when No. 2 Red Winter advanced to $1.35 and $1.33 respectively at the two markets. Receipts at St. Louis were 1,085 cars, but good milling wheat was scarce and caused active bidding by the mills. Hard winter advanced only 1¢ per bu. and was taken principally by exporters who did not buy so urgently as the mills.

Primary receipts of wheat amounting to 9,253,000 bus., were slightly less than for the previous week, but still more than twice as large as at the corresponding time last year. The visible supply was 34,364,000 bus., and the wheat and flour on oceau passage was placed at 48,344,000 bus.

Cash corn prices followed futures and advanced 3¢ per bu. at Chicago. The West and Southwest were in the market for corn and outbid Chicago for corn which would normally come to that market. Receipts for the week were 1,275 cars. There was a good local demand from the industries and the elevator interests. The eastern demand was very light and only 155,000 bus. were reported sold for export.

There was a smaller demand from Texas and the cotton belt at Kansas City during the week. There was an unusual demand for both bulk and sacked corn from the Northwest and Pacific coast territory but shippers at Omaha and other Nebraska points were said to be underquoting the Kansas City markets. Receipts at Kansas City were 192 cars.

The demand at St. Louis was principally from the elevator interests but was active and resulted in the new corn being taken at practically the same prices as the old. Receipts were 519 cars. Primary receipts of corn totaled 5,614,000 bus., and the visible supply was 9,982,000 bus.

Oat prices were slightly higher with corn but the demand was not urgent. Country offerings were more liberal and while the consuming and interior demand was of fair volume the stocks at terminal markets were reported to be increasing.

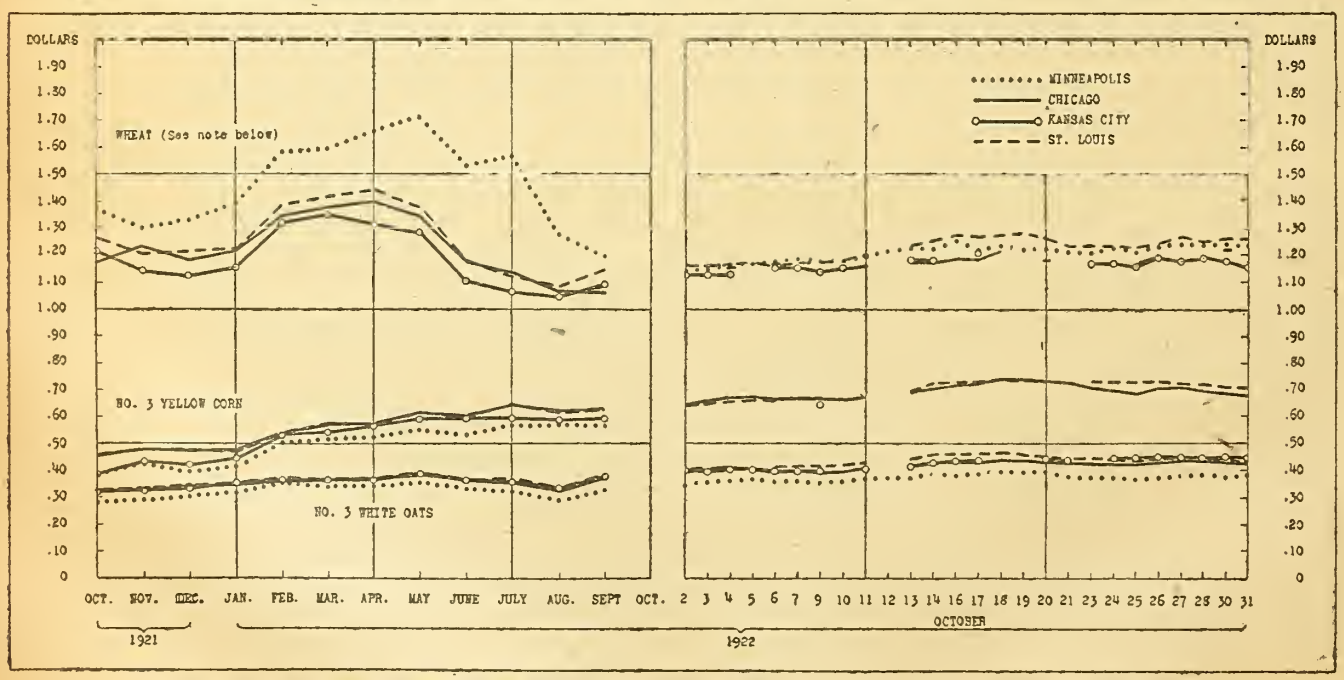
Primary receipts of oats were 5,369,000 bus. and the visible supply was 33,743,000 bus.

Production of Grain Crops in Germany Smaller Than Last Year.

The areas in wheat, rye, and spelt in Germany were smaller this year than last, but oats and summer barley areas were increased. Production was decreased for all grain crops. The decreased grain yields have led the Government in the district of Wiesbaden to cut the grain levy more than half.

Of the 70,060 cars of wheat graded by licensed grain inspectors during September, 1922, 7,537 cars graded No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and 7,226 graded No. 2 Hard Winter.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



NOTE.—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets.
Week Ending Friday, November 17, 1922.
[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.[1]	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
Dark Nor.Spg..No.1	.....	.....	124½	.....	.....	127
Nor. Spring....No.1	.....	121	123¼	.....	125	.....
Hard Winter..No.1	.....	.....	.....	120½	122	122½
No.2	.....	119	120¾	120	121¾	121⅞
Yel. Hrd. Wir..No.2	.....	118	119¼	119¾	121½	121¼
Red Winter....No.2	.....	.....	129	.....	130¾	.....
No.3	.....	125¾	128½	127	.....	129
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Dark Nor.Spg..No.1	.....	126	127	128	130	130
No.2	.....	121	120	123	124	127
No.3	.....	113	116	120	122	122
Northern Spg..No.1	.....	121	120	125	126	126
No.2	.....	117	117	122	120	123
No.3	.....	114	115	119	122	120
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk.Hrd.Wir..No.2	.....	119⅜	120⅜	.....	122½	121½
No.3	.....	118¾	119¼	120¼	122	122⅜
Hard Winter..No.1	.....	118	117	118	.....	120½
No.2	.....	117⅜	117¼	116¾	119½	119⅞
No.3	.....	116⅜	116¼	118	118⅞	118⅞
Yel. Hrd. Wir..No.3	.....	113	114	113	.....	.....
Red Winter....No.3	.....	115⅜	116	114⅞	115	114½
OMAHA.						
Drk. Hrd.Wir..No.2	.....	117⅜	117⅜	120	121	120
No.3	.....	117⅞	118	120	119⅝	119
Hard Winter..No.1	.....	116½	116⅜	118	118⅜	117
No.2	.....	114½	114⅞	117¼	117⅜	117⅜
No.3	.....	114¾	115	117	115⅝	115¾
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter....No.2	.....	127¼	128	130	130¾	130½
No.3	.....	123¾	126	126½	125¾	125¾

CORN.

	Sat.[1]	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
White.....No.2	.....	70	71¾	73	73¾	73½
No.3	.....	68½	70	71	72¾	73¼
Yellow.....No.1	.....	70½	71½	.....	74¼	.....
No.2	.....	70	71½	73	73½	74
No.3	.....	68½	71¼	71½	72⅝	72½
Mixed.....No.1	.....	69½	71	.....	73¾	73¾
No.2	.....	69½	71½	72½	73½	73½
No.3	.....	69¼	70½	72	72¾	73
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No.1	.....	68¼	.....	70	70¾	.....
No.2	.....	68	.....	70	70¼	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No.2	.....	72½	73⅛	73⅝	75	.....
Yellow.....No.2	.....	72¾	74	74¾	76	75¼
Mixed.....No.2	.....	72¼	.....	73½	74¼	74½
OMAHA.						
White.....No.2	.....	67⅞	68¼	69⅜	69½	70
No.3	.....	.....	68	68⅝	69	.....
Yellow.....No.1	.....	.....	69¾	71½	71½	71
No.2	.....	69⅛	69¾	71	71⅜	71¼
No.3	.....	68¾	69⅝	70⅝	70	71½
Mixed.....No.2	.....	67½	67¾	69	69¼	69½
No.3	.....	67¾	67½	.....	.....	72
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No.2	.....	70	72½	72¼	71¾	72½
No.3	.....	68½	69¼	70	71½	71¼
Yellow.....No.2	.....	70¾	72	73¼	74¼	74½
No.3	.....	69¼	70½	70¾	73¼	71½

OATS.

	Sat.[1]	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
White.....No.1	.....	45¾	44½	.....	45½	45½
No.2	.....	43½	44¼	44½	45¼	45½
No.3	.....	42½	43	43¼	44	44¼
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No.2	.....	40½	41	40	41¾	44¼
No.3	.....	38¾	39½	39½	39¾	40
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No.2	.....	45½	46	46½	.....	.....
No.3	.....	44½	44⅞	45¾	45	45
OMAHA.						
White.....No.2	.....	41½	42⅛	42½	42¾	42½
No.3	.....	41⅜	42	42	42½	42⅜
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No.1	.....	45	46	46	46½	.....
No.2	.....	44⅛	44¾	45½	46	46
No.3	.....	43¾	44½	44⅞	45¼	45¾

RYE.

	Sat.[1]	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
No. 2.....	.....	85¾	86¾	88⅝	90	90½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western .....No. 2	.....	79½	80¾	82	83¾	84½

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures.

	Sat.[1]	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
Wheat.....Dec.	.....	116¼	117⅞	119⅝	119⅜	120¼
May	.....	115	115⅝	117	116	117½
Corn.....Dec.	.....	68	69¾	71	71¼	71¾
May	.....	69¼	69¾	70¾	71⅛	71½
Oats.....Dec.	.....	42¾	42¾	43⅞	43⅞	44⅜
May	.....	42⅛	42⅝	43⅜	43¼	43½
KANSAS CITY.						
Wheat.....Dec.	.....	108¾	109⅝	111½	110⅞	111⅜
May	.....	106¾	107⅝	108⅞	108½	109¼
Corn.....Dec.	.....	66⅛	67½	68⅞	69⅜	69⅜
May	.....	66¾	67¾	68⅞	69⅛	69⅜
Oats.....Dec.	.....	42	42½	43	43¼	43¼

[1] Saturday, Nov. 11 (armistice day), was a holiday.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Ryo.
Week ending Nov. 18, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1].	1,146	765	230	195	1,057
Gulf ports [2].....	944	315	9	.....	21
Pacific ports [3]..	590	.....	.....	580	.....
Total.....	2,680	1,080	239	775	1,078
Previous week.....	3,000	1,545	864	277	381
Corresponding week last year.....	4,091	704	24	93	146
Total July 1 to Nov. 18, 1922.....	78,788	23,983	12,059	14,181	13,971
Corresponding period last year.....	115,752	10,211	473	15,494	3,550

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

SEVEN HAY MARKETS SELECTED.

(Concluded from front page.)

The Federal grades have met the general approval of the hay trade, and it is believed that their use will remove many of the difficulties now experienced in marketing hay. As opportunity affords other inspectors will be trained and stationed at shipping points and other important central markets.

The school for hay inspectors being conducted by the department at Alexandria is something new. Heretofore inspectors have had no other trianing than a few years of experience in the hay business. With the promulgation of Federal grades, however, and their hearty reception by members of the hay trade, it was necessary that inspectors should have a more systematic training to insure uniformity in their work.

Members of the class will make color determinations and separations for class and foreign material. Most of the training, however, will be in judging the grades properly by making estimates of the percentages of the various factors in bales of hay on which actual analyses have previously been made. Instruction will also be given in the administrative details of a Federal hay inspector's work and in the marketing of hay.

Production of Cereal Crops in Yugoslavia Below Last Year.

The year 1922 was disastrous for the peasants of Yugoslavia, according to a report recently received from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Early snows in the autumn of 1921 interfered with the seeding of winter cereals and a severe drought in the spring and summer of this year nearly ruined the spring seedings in many sections. The following table shows the estimated cereal production of Yugoslavia for 1922 compared with the crop of 1921, also considered a bad crop year, and with the estimated prewar production in the same area.

Crop.	Prewar av.	1921	1922
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat.....	63,650,000	51,809,000	42,250,000
Rye.....	10,150,000	6,263,000	7,100,000
Barley.....	20,250,000	13,378,000	13,050,000
Oats.....	33,500,000	18,906,000	16,200,000
Corn.....	111,900,000	73,788,000	57,400,000
Total.....	239,450,000	164,145,000	136,000,000

The representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Balkans estimates that with economy there will be enough grain to feed the human population of Yugoslavia during the coming winter, but fears that live stock will suffer in many districts.

A full report on agriculture in Yugoslavia may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Netherlands was the largest market, except Canada, for American corn in 1921, having received 17,843,464 bus., according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The next largest markets in order of receipts were United Kingdom, Germany, and Mexico.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Nov. 21, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Apple-Orchard Renovation. By H. P. Gould, Pomologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 32, figs. 25. October, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1284.)
Of interest to persons who wish to renovate an apple orchard that has been mismanaged or neglected.

Forest Products Laboratory. Issued by the U. S. Forest Service. Pp. 47, figs. 23. June, 1922. (Department Circular 231.) Price, 15¢.
A brief account of the work and aims of the Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wis.

Leguminous Crops for Guam. By Glen Briggs, Agronomist. Pp. 29, pls. 14. August, 1922. (Bulletin No. 4, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The Marketing of Mill Feeds. By G. C. Wheeler, Investigator in Feed Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 20, fig. 1. Nov. 20, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1124.) Price, 5¢.
A discussion which aims to acquaint dairymen with the various phases of feed marketing, enabling them to purchase feed more advantageously and at the same time placing them in a position to determine with little effort what prices they should pay for straight feeds delivered at their station.

Plain Concrete for Farm Use. By T. A. H. Miller, Agricultural Engineer, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 27, figs. 19. October, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1279.)
This bulletin discusses the requirements of good concrete and describes the making and placing of plain concrete according to best practice.

Portland Cement Concrete Roads. By James T. Voshell and R. E. Toms, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 67, figs. 15, pls. 10. October 21, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1077.) Price 15¢.
The purpose of this bulletin is to supply reliable information on the subject of concrete pavements for the use of highway engineers and others interested in the improvement of public roads.

Renting Dairy Farms. By Howard A. Turner, Junior Agricultural Economist, Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Pp. 24. July, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1272.)
A discussion of the various questions which arise when dairy farms are rented on half-share receipts, by cash, and by crop shares.

Soil Survey of Nicholas County, West Virginia. By S. W. Phillips. Pp. 31, fig. 1. Map. (From F. O. Soils, 1920.) Price, 15¢.

The Sorghums in Guam. By Glen Briggs, Agronomist. Pp. 28 pls. 9. Nov. 4, 1922. (Bulletin 3, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Tables for the Microscopic Identification of Inorganic Salts. By William H. Fry, Scientist in Chemical Investigations, Bureau of Soils. Pp. 22. Nov. 6, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1108.) Price, 5¢.
Of interest to chemists and investigators.

The Velvet Bean. By C. V. Piper, Agrostologist in Charge, and W. J. Morse, Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 27, figs. 14. (Farmers' Bulletin 1276.)
A revision and extension of Farmers' Bulletin 962)

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR OCTOBER, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.[1]	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.[1]	Total, Oct., 1922.	Total, Sept., 1922.	Total, July-Oct., 1922.	Total, July-Oct., 1921.
Dk. North. Spg. No. 1	4,788	423	44	559	19	414	2,017	207					148							62		1,499	10180	7,537	21,257	11,703
No. 2	756	131	9	17	6		96						28				2			4		137	1,186	1,494	4,961	6,154
No. 3	357	48	20	15	5	4	186						14							4		49	702	889	3,878	10,465
All others	134	15	6	10		23	41						8				1			2		43	283	821	3,207	13,746
Total	6,035	617	79	601	30	441	2,340	207					198				3			72		1,728	12351	10741	33,303	42,074
North. Spring. No. 1	1,622	331	6	20								1	18							19		252	2,269	2,813	6,414	1,725
No. 2	781	168	5	7		17							16							12		103	1,109	1,378	3,281	789
No. 3	388	106	9	4									5							5		80	597	694	1,642	895
All others	337	62	2	8									5			1				3		48	466	551	1,309	1,378
Total	3,128	667	22	39		17						1	44			1				39		483	4,441	5,436	12,646	4,787
Red Spring. No. 1	10	1	3	2																4		4	24	17	51	28
No. 2	4	2	1	1	1											1						5	15	6	34	76
No. 3	9																					5	14	11	37	73
All others	10	2																					12	26	43	52
Total	33	5	4	3	1											1				4		14	65	60	165	229
Total Hard Red Spring	9,196	1,289	105	643	31	458	2,340	207				1	242			2	3			115		2,225	16857	16237	46,114	47,090
Amber Durum. No. 1	94	101		9									2			2						28	236	447	958	1,162
No. 2	192	346		6	1	37	120						13									62	777	1,486	3,861	6,511
No. 3	20	82					1															19	122	293	934	1,862
All others	9	38	1	1											1	1						7	58	197	422	1,054
Total	315	567	1	16	1	37	121						15		1	3						116	1,193	2,423	6,175	10,589
Durum. No. 1	79	58	1	7			1						6			7						45	204	437	803	85
No. 2	307	894	9	29		89	383				2		32		3	7						78	1,833	2,239	4,783	1,027
No. 3	138	471	3	2			5			4	1	1	8		1	2						29	665	920	1,910	853
All others	52	375	3	11			1						7			2						24	475	837	1,656	1,396
Total	576	1,798	16	49		89	390			4	3	1	53		4	18						176	3,177	4,433	9,152	3,361
Red Durum. No. 1	186	358	14	171						7	16		2			2					1	40	797	1,309	2,613	1,662
No. 2	163	492	18	43	10	8	44			11	14	3	4									30	840	891	2,142	2,169
No. 3	30	163	4	7	3		3			2	3											23	238	365	730	998
All others	26	99	9	9	1								2									7	153	350	592	408
Total	405	1,112	45	230	14	8	47			20	33	3	8			2					1	100	2,028	2,915	6,077	5,237
Total Durum	1,293	3,477	62	295	15	134	558			24	36	4	76		5	23					1	392	6,398	9,771	21,404	19,187
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 1	260	12		6							4	3	31	2	8	7				28		268	629	979	3,470	6,286
No. 2	75	1		48	8	12				1	6	145	179	20	11	24	1			76	17	393	1,017	1,504	6,638	12,604
No. 3	9			124	10	33					3	219	166	19	1	6				75	24	224	913	1,519	5,388	6,263
All others	9			34	1					1	2	192	69	28	7	2				25	9	142	521	773	3,191	4,067
Total	353	13		212	19	45				2	15	559	445	69	27	39	1			204	50	1,027	3,080	4,775	18,687	29,220
Hard Winter. No. 1	47	2		75	6		10		12	99	2	41	74	6	19	25	1			42	3	197	661	1,016	9,640	20,253
No. 2	75	2		232	36	229	76		38	465	167	930	546	111	122	127	7			34	90	1,906	5,193	7,226	36,909	72,263
No. 3	27	7	1	260	5	4	2			111	52	1,177	212	329	59	45	1			9	85	1,324	3,710	5,367	24,852	29,979
All others	16	1		162	4	1	14		15	156	127	1,190	250	553	103	32	2	1		3	77	1,415	4,122	4,019	18,110	22,869
Total	165	12	1	729	51	234	102		65	831	348	3,338	1,082	999	303	229	11	1		88	255	4,842	13686	17628	89,511	145364
Yel. Hard Winter. No. 1			1	13			2			8		1	1			7				4		8	45	86	983	1,585
No. 2	1		5	90			88			240	5	100	26	2	5	165	7			2	72	103	911	1,288	7,335	9,120
No. 3			2	28						61		50	5	3		78	1				79	26	333	388	2,812	3,398
All others			2	57			27			48		50	17	9	1	155	1				117	61	545	351	2,083	3,001
Total	1		10	188			117			357	5	201	49	14	6	405	9			6	268	198	1,834	2,113	13,213	17,104
Total Hard Red Winter	519	25	11	1,129	70	279	219		65	1,190	368	4,698	1,576	1,082	336	673	21	1		298	573	6,067	18600	24516	121411	191688
Red Winter. No. 1	7		1	4			2		4			1				1		5		11	1	97	134	186	1,195	1,708
No. 2	6		1	35	5	10	55		56	10		33			10	224	54	89		16	49	482	1,135	1,776	16,749	18,398
No. 3				36		2	16		24	33		127		9	13	468	43	100		38	14	403	1,326	1,539	15,430	20,785
All others	4		1	22	1	5	174		189	98	105	711		5	68	601	62	72		23	81	758	2,980	2,956	17,346	21,196
Total	17		3	97	6	17	247		273	141	105	872		14	91	1,294	159	266		88	145	1,740	5,575	6,457	50,720	62,087
Western Red. No. 1																				50		7	57	174	346	784
No. 2																				67		17	84	142	304	379
No. 3																				30		1	31	20	56	28
All others																				9			9	5	21	51
Total																				156		25	181	341	727	1,242
Total Soft Red Winter	17		3	97	6	17	247		273	141	105	872		14	91	1,294	159	266		244	145	1,765	5,756	6,798	51,447	63,329
Hard White. No. 1					1															23		149	173	347	1,609	1,063
No. 2	1				14															52		58	125	127	566	1,300
No. 3					4															52		30	86	194	450	990
All others																				58		37	95	135	285	429
Total	1				19															185		274	479	803	2,910	3,782
Soft White. No. 1																				22		154	176	237	576	515
No. 2		1		3		2			13			5				1				244		334	603	934	2,286	3,920
No. 3						1			1											90		47	139	252	617	1,171
All others						7			5											11		8	31	22	105	205
Total		1		3		10			19			5				1				367		543	949	1,445	3,584	5,811
Western White. No. 1																				44		133	177	505	1,280	1,523
No. 2																				468		42	510	1,017	2,429	4,105
No. 3																				479		39	518	829	1,876	1,363
All others																				102		27	129	133	326	163
Total																				1,093		241	1,334	2,484	5,911	7,154
Total White Wheat	1	1		3	19	10			19			5				1				1,645		1,058	2,762	4,732	12,405	16,747
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	482	560	1	35		2	4		1	13	4	6	80		7	29	1	1		38	2	263	1,529	1,752	5,244	5,368
No. 2	270	734	17	73	51	134	168		52	34	35	40	80	4	50	121	21	6		109	16	486	2,501	2,666	11,855	19,398
No. 3	102	393	6	27	3	5	7		13	27	15	126	27	7	80	67	11	2		124	13	293	1,348	1,821	7,648	10,062
All others	92	305	11	37	2	10	25	2	7	40	61	278	37	39	190	85	13	1		35	42	341	1,653	1,767	6,663	8,432
Total Mixed Wheat	946	1,992	35	172	56	151	204	2	73	114	115	450	224	50	327	302	46	10		306	73	1,383	7,031	8,006	31,410	43,260
Total, Oct., 1922	11975	6,784	216	2,339	197	1,049	3,568	209	430	1,469	624	5,430	2,118	1,146	759	2,295	229	277		2,608	792	12890	57404			
Total, Sept., 1922	13367	13236	188	2,411	142	1,443	1,807	22	1,215	2,279	1,066	6,350	2,309	1,662	770	1,560	220	309	1,120	3,378	600	14606		70060		
Total, July-Oct., 1922	37548	25416	621	22646	939	8,081	11697	562	8,740	12582	7,427	29845	11144	8,185	4,906	10736	1,987	1,570	1,832	8,740	3,640	65347			284191	
Total, July-Oct., 1921	42419	27117	1,745	23178	666	11015	7,255	306	8,438	19447	30018	53652	15375	10627	3,096	17478	2,118	1,664	3,383	13355	4,3[illegible]8	84601				381301

[1] Reports for Seattle and Tacoma not received.

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR OCTOBER, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Oct. 1922.	Total Sept. 1922.	Total Oct. 1-31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.			
Chicago	20	637	225	177	170	1,229	141	2,754	646	462	834	4,837	81	1,134	161	94	126	1,596	7,662	11,706	11,215
Omaha	46	297	15	4	5	367	95	612	40	4	8	759	52	342	27	2	9	432	1,558	1,276	991
Peoria	4	53	23	14	7	101	99	425	445	254	160	1,383	27	115	63	28	22	255	1,739	1,290	1,037
Kansas City, Mo. & Kans.	4	187	.....	.....	2	193	6	188	1	2	.....	197	4	92	5	2	2	105	495	352	1,028
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	25	341	43	24	29	462	30	493	114	56	114	807	5	204	35	9	18	271	1,540	1,497	1,602
Milwaukee	4	83	19	4	3	113	179	477	37	6	9	708	106	244	13	4	10	377	1,198	1,415	2,081
Indianapolis	11	96	202	186	164	659	26	90	157	203	411	887	1	20	43	45	69	178	1,724	1,240	1,074
Minneapolis	8	1	.....	.....	3	12	218	42	11	3	3	277	152	30	8	1	11	202	491	516	939
Buffalo	2	6	1	1	2	12	62	317	106	76	139	700	5	8	5	3	15	36	748	533	431
Cincinnati	3	17	20	19	16	75	10	19	40	57	55	181	.....	15	26	14	11	66	322	302	299
Memphis	7	72	1	2	.....	82	2	146	47	22	48	265	.....	21	1	1	1	24	371	388	206
Louisville	12	70	46	29	13	170	1	17	18	23	27	86	.....	1	3	2	.....	6	262	330	202
Sioux City	4	29	1	.....	.....	34	35	435	17	2	2	491	9	195	17	3	2	226	751	572	462
Philadelphia	.....	13	2	.....	5	20	6	407	77	18	37	545	.....	257	25	5	4	291	856	116	342
Nashville	17	73	19	2	17	128	6	43	5	3	6	63	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	194	235	124
Cleveland	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	17	11	9	13	19	69	1	10	3	4	3	21	92	104	111
Baltimore	3	66	3	1	1	74	27	603	37	7	11	685	7	490	51	9	18	575	1,334	400	200
New Orleans	2	239	37	33	19	330	14	685	257	168	161	1,285	3	676	63	28	18	788	2,403	1,193	978
Denver	9	14	2	.....	.....	25	46	57	10	1	1	115	47	80	6	1	2	136	276	198	194
Detroit	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	.....	16	8	6	9	39	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	48	126	109
Wichita	13	18	2	.....	1	34	4	13	1	.....	1	19	13	48	11	.....	1	73	126	69	40
Seattle [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	98
Fort Worth	8	7	2	.....	6	23	6	12	1	.....	.....	19	3	19	.....	.....	15	37	79	118	125
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	2	.....	.....	16	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	20	73	39
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Galveston	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	3	9	13	22	11
Duluth	8	1	.....	.....	1	10	33	21	3	.....	.....	57	53	33	3	.....	.....	89	156	649	727
New York	.....	16	5	5	1	27	31	327	20	8	101	487	15	785	140	45	17	1,002	1,516	330	351
St. Joseph	3	225	18	4	2	252	3	98	3	.....	1	105	.....	45	2	1	1	49	406	314	489
All other inspection points [1]	127	711	177	124	59	1,198	277	1,940	477	299	353	3,346	109	979	165	68	104	1,425	5,969	5,070	4,704
Total, Oct., 1922	341	3,273	866	632	528	5,640	1,382	10,256	2,589	1,693	2,510	18,430	697	5,850	880	369	483	8,279	32,349	.....	.....
Total, Sept., 1922	428	3,421	859	682	774	6,164	1,452	9,216	2,669	1,959	2,955	18,251	651	4,125	592	295	455	6,118	.....	30,533	.....
Total, Oct. 1-31, 1921	3,263	2,376	450	212	254	6,555	9,098	4,701	743	383	694	15,619	3,507	3,458	424	139	508	8,036	.....	.....	30,210

[1] Reports for Seattle and Tacoma not received.

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR OCTOBER, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Oct., 1922.	Total, Sept., 1922.	Total, July 1-Oct. 31, 1922.	Total, July 1-Oct. 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	58	869	1,698	151	45	2,821	1	4	....	3	4	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,833	2,792	12,730	19,071
Milwaukee	....	109	835	71	19	1,034	....	....	1	....	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,039	8 9	3,414	5,184
Minneapolis	8	445	742	240	40	1,475	....	....	....	....	29	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,504	1,619	6,010	10,148
New York	1	517	687	21	44	1,270	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,270	1,134	4,210	1,493
St. Louis and East St. Louis	26	174	385	121	50	756	1	24	13	2	1	41	7	53	10	5	1	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	873	613	3,378	4,038
Buffalo	....	285	75	17	1	378	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	379	439	1,717	2,466
Indianapolis	2	288	163	30	9	492	....	6	7	....	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	506	376	2,052	3,607
Omaha	....	50	526	108	21	705	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	705	605	2,690	2,137
Peoria	56	152	121	18	8	355	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	356	289	1,398	1,574
Cairo	....	128	554	78	36	796	....	....	5	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	802	534	3,135	2,045
Cincinnati	....	67	53	8	4	132	4	2	3	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	142	116	646	969
Memphis	....	54	333	23	8	418	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	16	33	5	....	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	474	417	1,875	1,685
Louisville	1	66	92	13	1	173	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	173	144	688	1,238
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	1	50	392	31	2	476	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	480	327	1,445	2,933
Philadelphia	....	196	184	8	....	388	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	388	296	890	436
Denver	1	18	99	16	2	136	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	136	98	375	173
Nashville	....	79	145	21	7	252	....	16	13	2	1	32	3	12	30	3	2	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	334	234	1,006	1,450
Detroit	....	86	17	5	1	109	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	109	68	368	372
Seattle [1]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	174	349
Portland	11	44	17	6	4	82	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	5	87	161	368	466
Cleveland	....	36	64	94	1	195	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	195	81	675	856
Duluth	....	2	85	19	6	112	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	115	202	599	947
New Orleans	....	26	90	....	....	116	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116	24	296	296
Fort Worth	....	2	41	4	....	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	37	3	3	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	98	60	386	547
Baltimore	....	54	176	5	....	235	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	506	1,084	352
Sioux City	....	19	288	13	....	320	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	320	230	1,160	1,051
Boston	....	3	17	4	3	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	388	792	231
Atlanta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	2	3	2
Galveston	....	2	8	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	19	61	41
Wichita	....	3	11	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	14	47	41
St. Joseph	....	3	41	6	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	41	194	242
All other inspection points [1]	12	690	1,742	241	64	2,749	....	4	3	....	6	13	3	61	89	19	10	182	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,944	2,498	11,063	12,572
Total Oct., 1922	177	4,517	9,681	1,372	376	16,123	6	59	49	8	50	172	13	150	201	36	16	416	2	2	1	....	....	5	16,716	.....	.....	.....
Total Sept., 1922	197	4,178	8,776	1,198	454	14,803	4	28	24	4	60	120	1	79	140	43	13	276	21	7	2	5	....	35	.....	15,234	.....	.....
Total July 1-Oct. 31, 1922	766	16,591	38,137	5,721	1,506	62,721	16	140	152	23	150	481	43	379	839	282	99	1,642	33	18	18	12	4	85	.....	.....	64,929	.....
Total July 1-Oct. 31, 1921	1,075	12,095	42,091	15,420	3,863	74,544	38	242	376	192	91	939	42	462	1,060	1,376	414	3,354	86	46	26	8	9	175	.....	.....	.....	79,012

[1] Reports for Seattle and Tacoma not received.

Seeds

TIMOTHY SEED PRICES HAVE MAINTAINED RECENT LEVELS

Growers Have Sold Approximately 85 Per Cent of Crop—Recent Exports Show Increase.

The steady rise in timothy seed prices noted since the beginning of the movement this season was not so evident between Oct. 31 and Nov. 14. In most sections not enough seed was shipped out to change the movement figures published two weeks ago. Slightly more than 85% of the crop is estimated to have been sold by growers.

Although some sections indicated that slightly higher prices were being paid on the latter date, other sections indicated that prices were somewhat lower. On Nov. 14 prices for clean seed in the sections shown in the accompanying table ranged from $4.85 per 100 lbs. in northwestern Missouri to $5.45 in northeastern South Dakota and Indiana and averaged $5.20 compared with $5.15 two weeks ago and $4.25 a year ago.

Approximately 318,000 lbs. of timothy seed was exported during the two weeks ending Nov. 18 from New York and Baltimore to Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, France, and Holland. This was an increase of about 75,000 lbs. over the exports for the preceding two weeks.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Nov. 8, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Nov. 14, 1922.	Nov. 8, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Nov. 14, 1922.
Northeastern Iowa	$4.00	$5.00	$5.20	80	80	80
Southwestern Iowa	4.05	5.15	5.00	90	90	90
Southeastern Iowa	4.05	4.95	5.25	85	85	85
Northwestern Missouri	3.85	5.20	4.85	90	90	90
Northeastern Missouri	4.35	5.35	5.25	85	95	95
Southern Minnesota	3.95	4.95	5.15	75	80	80
Northeastern South Dakota	3.90	4.95	5.45	85	75	75
Northern Illinois	4.50	5.15	5.10	75	70	70
Central Illinois	4.75	5.15	5.25	90	90	90
Southern Illinois	4.85	5.00	5.10	95	80	90
Indiana	4.40	5.45	5.45	85	85	85
Northern Ohio	4.35	5.40	5.35	80	75	75
Wisconsin	4.20	5.25	5.25	45	30	40

Alfalfa Seed Movement Slower.

The movement of alfalfa seed between Oct. 31 and Nov. 14 was not so active as during the previous two weeks. A little less than three-fourths of the crop is estimated to have been sold by growers. In some important sections threshing operations have not been completed. In southern Idaho about 10%; in Millard Co., Utah, 25%; and in the Uintah Basin of Utah, 50% or more of the crop were reported as unthreshed, stormy weather accounting for recent delays in threshing. Growers in California and the Southwest, except Arizona, are holding only small quantities of seed. Because of the recent movement in Arizona only about 20% of the crop in that State is unsold.

Prices were well maintained at their former levels and in some sections, southern Idaho, Utah, California, and southern Arizona, they were higher. The prices per 100 lbs. for recleaned or "basis clean" seed commonly offered to growers on Nov. 14 were reported as follows: Western South Dakota, $13.50–$15; Nebraska, $15–$16; Kansas, $12–$15; western Oklahoma, $12–$13; Colorado, $13–$14.50; southern Idaho, $16–$17; Utah, $16–$17.50; and Arizona, $17–$18.

There were no arrivals of alfalfa seed at New York or Baltimore during the two weeks ending Nov. 18, compared with about 186,000 lbs. for the same two weeks last year.

Little Demand for Millet Seed.

The demand for millet seed continued to be slow during the three weeks ending Nov. 18 and the bulk of the crop remains in growers' hands. In most sections the movement to date has been irregular, some localities reporting three-fourths or more of the crop sold, while others, in greater number, either report practically no movement at all or only 10%–25% of the crop sold. A majority of the growers are holding for higher prices.

The market on millet seed has not been established in many sections; consequently prices offered to growers are exceedingly variable. In general, however, they are somewhat higher than three weeks ago. Golden millet prices in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were mostly about $1.50 per 100 lbs. on Nov. 14, and in Tennessee about $2 for country-run seed. Common and Siberian millet prices were about the same as those for golden millet. In northeastern Colorado and South Dakota $1.10–$1.25 for country-run and $1.25–$1.50 for recleaned broom-corn millet were being paid. Japanese millet prices dropped to about $1.25 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed, but growers in the New York and Pennsylvania district were unwilling to sell at this price. They are holding most of their crop, while 75% of the Iowa crop has already been sold.

Sweet Clover Seed Demand Slow.

There was little or no activity in the sweet clover seed market during the two weeks ending Nov. 18. Seedsmen seem reluctant to make bids on samples submitted to them, and growers who are in a position to hold their seed are not inclined to sell at prevailing prices which they claim are below the cost of production. It is reported that many stocks probably will not be threshed unless growers realize more than $6 per 100 lbs. for their seed.

In general, prices remained unchanged during the past two weeks. Offers of $5–$6 were being made for country-run seed in most sections, although in portions of Utah and Illinois, as well as in scattered localities elsewhere, as high as $9 was paid for some seed.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Nov. 1–15, 1922.	July 1, 1922–Nov. 15, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	229,900	5,490,300
Canada bluegrass	11,200	47,800
Alsike clover	100,200	3,453,600
Crimson clover	10,100	1,002,500
Red clover		226,600
White clover	13,800	256,300
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures		6,600
White and alsike clover mixtures	2,100	7,700
Grass mixtures		100
Mixed agrostis		2,600
Broom-corn millet	200,000	908,200
Orchard grass		517,600
Rape	56,000	972,500
Redtop		7,600
English rye grass	124,900	706,100
Italian rye grass	44,000	326,000
Hairy vetch	64,800	291,000
Spring vetch	33,100	523,600

Acreage of Seed Crops in Denmark Reduced Below Last Year.

The acreage of seed crops in Denmark this year is considerably smaller for most kinds than in 1921, according to figures from the July 15 census transmitted to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the agricultural adviser to the Danish Legation at Washington. A large percentage of the turnip seed crop was winterkilled.

Among the few seed crops for which an increased acreage is reported are: Mangel beet 60%, brome grass 50%, and orchard grass 2%. Threshing results, however, have shown that the yield of orchard grass is below normal.

The following table shows the acreage of the various seed crops in Denmark for 1921 and 1922:

Kind of seed.	1921	1922
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Mangel beet	1,500	2,419
Sugar beet	2,441	660
Carrot	297	190
English turnip	2,132	138
Swede turnip	1,922	786
White cabbage	593	136
Cauliflower	109	42
Other cabbage seeds	257	94
Other garden seeds	319	309
Red clover	1,609	1,057
Yellow trefoil	1,124	642
Other legumes	1,186	1,134
Orchard grass	24,060	24,779
English rye grass	3,585	2,251
Italian rye grass	2,874	2,194
Meadow fescue	5,851	4,104
Brome grass	1,001	1,547
Other grass seeds	872	971

New-Crop Lespedeza Seed Supply Short.

The 1922 crop of lespedeza seed will be short, reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate. Dry, hot weather during the blooming period was unfavorable for the development of seed. The average yield per acre is unusually low and many fields were not harvested. Shippers at practically all shipping points anticipate that their shipments of the 1922 crop will be 25%–50% less than their shipments of the 1921 crop last season.

Weather conditions were favorable for harvesting, and the new-crop seed is of good quality. The carryover of old seed by growers and local shippers is reported to be heavier than normal, ranging from 5% to 20% in the principal producing sections of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. The difficulty growers had in marketing their supply last year and the lower prices prevailing toward the end of the season were important factors in reducing the acreage harvested in 1922.

Prices being offered growers around Nov. 10 were $6–$10 per 100 lbs. for thresher-run seed and $8–$12 for recleaned seed, compared with $12–$16 for the latter at this time last year.

South Carolina to Have Radio Market-News Service.

The extension service of the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., is installing a radio broadcasting station as a means of developing a market-news service for South Carolina. The station will be ready for operation in the near future.

Over 30,000 cars of shelled corn were inspected by licensed grain inspectors during September, compared with 26,000 during August.

Foreign Markets

EXPERIMENTAL SHIPMENTS OF CHILEAN FRUIT TO BE MADE

Growers in Chile Looking to United States for Market—Trade Methods Being Studied.

The fruit growers of Chile are looking with renewed interest to the markets of the Northern Hemisphere as an outlet for their fruit, and further experimental shipments from that country may be expected during the winter months, providing adequate steamship facilities can be secured.

Several trial shipments were made to New York about one year ago. Since that time representatives of the Chilean fruit industry have been in the United States studying the activities of the various large fruit markets and familiarizing themselves with price movements, sources of supply, market requirements, and methods of distribution from importers to consumers.

Chile may be considered the California of South America. The country possesses the three climatic essentials for fruit growing—light, heat, and a dry atmosphere. Peaches and grapes are the best of the Chilean fruits, although oranges, apples, currants, and many kinds of berries grow in profusion. Transportation facilities from production to market centers are still lacking and very few attempts have as yet been made to grow fruit scientifically for commercial purposes. The country has every advantage, however, for the production of fine fruits. The growing season is the direct opposite of that in the United States, so that Chilean fruits are available for marketing in the Northern Hemisphere at a time of the year when prices are high and supplies are diminishing.

A detailed report on the Chilean fruit industry and trade with particular reference to the attempts made toward developing a market in the United States may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Report F. S. No. 23.

Tobacco Production of Reporting Countries Increased Over Last Year.

The tobacco production of 12 countries in 1922 amounted to 1,656,832,000 lbs., compared with 1,543,239,000 lbs. in 1921. Of these countries the United States is the principal producer, with 1,355,456,000 lbs. in 1922 and 1,075,418,000 lbs. in 1921. The country next in importance is Brazil, with a reported production of 116,610,000 lbs. in 1921–22 and 191,000,000 lbs. in 1920–21.

Among the principal producing countries for which reports are not available are British India, Russia, Hungary, Java, and Madura. The total annual average production of these five countries for 1909–1913 amounted to 943,252,000 lbs.

Total stocks in manufacturers and dealers' hands in the United States on Oct. 1 amounted to 1,457,439,000 lbs., compared with 1,547,440,000 lbs. on the same date last year. Stocks of tobacco on hand in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Paraguay about the end of September this year amounted to 91,511,000 lbs., compared with 106,830,000 lbs. at the same time last year. Stocks in Argentina at the end of June amounted to 47,310,000 lbs., compared with 45,420,000 lbs. a year ago.

GOOD WHEAT CROP FORECAST FOR 1922–23 IN ARGENTINA

Total Corn Production in Leading Countries Less than Last Year—Cotton Good in Egypt.

Latest forecasts indicate a wheat harvest in Argentina and Australia for 1922–23 which will be about 7,000,000 bus. greater than for the preceding year. The first forecast of crop production in Argentina, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome places the wheat harvest at 215,320,000 bus. from an area of 16,081,000 acres, compared with 180,641,000 bus. from 13,927,000 acres in 1921–22. The latest estimate of wheat acreage in Australia is 10,000,000 acres compared with 9,665,000 acres last year, and a recent commercial forecast places the production at 100,000,000 bus., a decrease of 10,000,000 bus. from an earlier forecast from the same source and of 28,000,000 bus. from the production of 1921–22.

In South Africa climatic conditions are generally favorable, although in some parts rain has been urgently needed. The wheat crop of the Wepener district has been damaged by locusts. In Uruguay the prospects are poor.

WINTER GRAIN SEEDING DELAYED.

Seeding of winter grain crops in Europe generally has been partially delayed, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture, but the condition of the crops is good. Increased acreages of winter grains are reported for this year in France, Italy, and Bulgaria. In Germany, according to a radiogram a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the new fall wheat and rye crops are slightly below average in condition. Irregular seed growth is reported as a result of poor weather. The German crops at the same time last year were slightly above average in condition.

The condition of the new wheat crop in Russia is only fair. The seed sown in isolated parts was destroyed by soil pests and resowing was necessary. The weather since the middle of October has not been entirely favorable to the crops. Weather conditions are still unfavorable for the new grain crops in Algeria although further rains have helped the situation somewhat.

The estimated total corn production for all countries for which reports are available, including the United States, is 3,464,708,000 bus. compared with 3,801,969,000 bus. for the same countries last year. The principal countries for which reports are not available are Russia, Brazil, India, Java, and Madura. The total production of the United States, Canada, and Mexico is estimated to be 2,972,077,000 bus. compared with 3,166,281,000 bus. last year. Seven European countries produced about 282,550,000 bus. compared with 333,962,000 bus. in 1921. In five countries of the Southern Hemisphere the harvest for this year is 195,160,000 bus. compared with 284,638,000 bus. last year. The early planted corn crop in Argentina was making favorable progress up to the 1st of November. Plowing and planting were still in progress.

The final estimate of the cotton production in Egypt for 1922 is 830,000 bales of 478 lbs. net each, according to cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The corresponding official estimate for 1921 was 684,000 bales but receipts indicate that the crop probably exceeded 800,000 bales. The area this year is estimated at 1,521,000 acres compared with 1,339,000 acres last year.

In Mexico the warm weather during October in Lower California improved the crop prospects in that territory and the former estimate of about 95,000 bales may be reached. In the Laguna district the crop is practically picked, but estimates of production for this district are conflicting, ranging from 15,000 to 35,000 bales. A reasonable estimate for these two districts, which produce practically the whole Mexican crop, is probably 120,000 bales.

No recent information is available on other countries. In India the condition of the crop during September was good on the whole, weather conditions during that month having been generally favorable. Typhoons are reported to have occurred in China in the middle of September causing serious damage to the crop in the east of China and the Yangtze River Valley. In Peru a normal crop was reported at the end of August. Reports on the new cotton crop in Sao Paulo indicate that the quality is good but that the quantity will probably be less than was expected.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending November 18, 1922.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Yellow Newtowns:			*Per box.*
Extra Fancy	Washington	Glasgow	$2.63–$3.25
Do	Oregon	Hull	2.69– 3.14
Do	Washington	Southampton.	2.91– 3.25
Do	do	Liverpool	2.24– 2.91
Fancy	do	Glasgow	2.52– 3.03
Do	Oregon	Hull	2.86
Do	Washington	Southampton.	2.58– 2.91
Do	do	Liverpool	2.13– 2.53
C Grade	do	Glasgow	2.30– 2.53
Do	Oregon	Hull	2.47
Do	Washington	Southampton.	2.69– 2.86
All grades	California	Hull	2.69– 2.91
Do	Oregon	London	2.69– 3.36
Do	California	do	2.47– 2.69
Do	Oregon	Liverpool	2.24– 2.69
Jonathans:			
Extra Fancy	Washington	Hull	2.24– 2.75
Do	do	London	2.47– 2.58
Do	do	Liverpool	2.13– 2.35
Do	do	Glasgow	2.52– 2.69
Fancy	do	do	2.41
Do	do	Liverpool	2.02– 2.35
Do	do	London	2.24– 2.35
Do	do	Hull	2.07– 3.03
C Grade	do	London	2.02– 2.13
Do	do	Liverpool	1.96– 2.13
All grades	do	Southampton.	2.24– 2.80
Rome Beautys:			
Extra Fancy	do	Liverpool	2.13
C Grade	do	do	1.90
York Imperials:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia	London	5.38– 5.83
Do	do	Liverpool	4.48– 5.94
Do	do	Glasgow	4.26– 5.38
Do	do	Hull	4.93– 5.71
Yellow Newtowns—			
All grades	do	London	7.62– 8.07
Do	do	Liverpool	7.40– 8.29
Do	do	Glasgow	6.95
Baldwins:			
All grades	New York	London	4.93– 5.38
Do	do	Liverpool	4.48– 6.50
Do	Maine	do	4.48– 6.50
Do	New York	Glasgow	4.93– 6.05
Kings	do	London	5.15– 5.83
Ben Davis:			
All grades	Virginia	Liverpool	4.48– 5.15
Do	do	Glasgow	4.71– 5.38

[1] Conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 17, when the shilling was worth about 22¢ in U. S. currency.

Estimates on Grecian Nut Crops.

The 1922–23 nut crops in Greece are estimated in a report from the American consul at Athens as follows: Filberts, 395,000 lbs.; walnuts, 1,101,000 lbs.; and almonds, 8,889,000 lbs.

Cotton

STEADY UPWARD PRICE TREND RECEIVED CHECK DURING WEEK

Wide Fluctuations in Future Markets Accompanied Price Declines—Spot Demand Slackened.

Cotton prices declined during the week ending Nov. 18 following an advance which had continued with very little interruption for a period of about six weeks and which had amounted to over $30 per bale. On Nov. 18 the average quoted price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets was 25.34¢ per lb., compared with 25.73¢ at the close of the previous week and 16.78¢ on the corresponding day in 1921. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 44 points during the week, closing at 25.60¢. December contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 67 points, closing at 24.98¢ on Nov. 18.

LONG INTERESTS LIQUIDATE.

The week under review witnessed heavy liquidation of long interests and other selling in the future markets. Some of the factors reported to have contributed to the weakness of the market were lack of demand from foreign spinners, renewed nervousness over the foreign political and financial situations, and less activity in the dry-goods markets, accompanied by a diminished demand for spot cotton. The question of supply of raw cotton for the season continued to be a strong influence in the market. The trade is watching closely for indications as to how the demand for cotton goods by the consumer is going to be affected by rising prices.

Closing Future Prices for November 18 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
December	25.60	17.15	16.25	24.98	16.31	15.40
January	25.50	16.92	15.88	25.02	16.40	15.27
March	25.44	16.93	15.83	25.01	16.40	15.20
May	25.28	16.70	15.80	24.89	16.20	15.03
July	24.98	16.25	15.55	24.63	16.85	14.84

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending November 18.

Market.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	26.19	25.75	26.00	25.38	25.63	25.50
Augusta	25.88	25.50	25.75	25.00	25.25	25.25
Savannah	25.85	25.50	25.75	25.00	25.30	25.25
Montgomery	25.50	25.38	25.62	24.75	25.00	25.00
New Orleans	26.37	26.12	25.87	25.50	25.50	25.25
Memphis	26.25	26.25	26.25	25.75	25.75	25.75
Little Rock	25.75	25.75	25.87	25.50	25.50	25.50
Dallas	25.55	25.15	25.45	24.75	24.95	24.85
Houston	26.05	25.75	26.00	25.20	25.70	25.50
Galveston	26.10	25.80	26.05	25.25	25.65	25.55
Average	25.95	25.70	25.86	25.21	25.42	25.34

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 17 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	8.13	1902	8.35	1913	13.80
1892	9.25	1903	11.30	1914	7.50
1893	8.06	1904	10.05	1915	11.70
1894	5.62	1905	11.05	1916	20.20
1895	8.38	1906	11.00	1917	29.60
1896	7.75	1907	10.80	1918	28.75
1897	5.88	1908	9.45	1919	39.65
1898	5.38	1909	14.90	1920	18.75
1899	7.56	1910	14.50	1921	17.20
1900	9.94	1911	9.50	1922	25.80
1901	8.00	1912	12.20		

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	26
Low Middling (full), 1 1/16 ins	25½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	27
Strict Middling, shy 1⅛ ins	28
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	27
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	28½
Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	29½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	30
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	30
Low Middling (full), 1 1/16 ins	26½
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	28
Middling (shy), 1 3/16 ins	29⅝
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	33
Middling, 1¼ ins	30
Middling, full 1¼ ins	34
Strict Middling, 1¼ ins	32
Good Middling, 1¼ ins	38
Middling to Strict Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	35
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 5/16 ins	32
Memphis:	
Low Middling, off color, 1 1/16 ins	25½
Middling, 1⅛ ins	29
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, 1¼ ins	35
Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/16 to 1 5/16 ins	35½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 25¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 25¾¢ at Memphis on Nov. 18, 1922, and 16½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on Nov. 19, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	225	125	150
1⅛ ins	375	600	225	500
1 3/16 ins	550	1,000	425	1,000
1¼ ins	800	1,400	725	1,200

Quotations reported on Nov. 17 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 39¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 37¢ for No. 2 grade, 35¢ for No. 3 grade, 33¢ for No. 4 grade, and 31¢ for No. 5 grade.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 18, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 18, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average— Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1921.	Nov. 20, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	150	125	175	125	100	125	113	136	223	338
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	113	100	125	100	75	85	88	104	173	283
Good Middling	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	50	60	63	72	110	218
Strict Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	25	35	38	44	60	120
Middling	25.50	25.25	25.25	25.00	25.75	25.50	24.85	25.50	25.55	25.25	25.34	16.78	16.09
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*On.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	38	35	50	37	45	95	233
Low Middling	100	100	100	87	100	100	87	75	100	87	94	220	475
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	150	150	150	150	175	150	125	175	162	156	340	665
Good Ordinary [2]	250	200	200	200	225	275	225	175	250	262	226	443	855
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	37	4	48	115
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	62	46	138	215
Middling [2]	100	100	150	100	100	100	150	150	150	200	130	238	375
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	150	225	175	150	150	200	200	200	237	186	353	570
Low Middling [2]	275	200	300	250	225	200	250	250	250	287	249	455	820
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	87	100	87	87	100	100	87	95	225	338
Strict Middling [2]	200	150	200	150	125	150	150	175	175	237	171	315	458
Middling [2]	275	200	300	200	175	200	225	250	250	275	235	420	615
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	100	100	100	100	100	100	162	116	273	438
Strict Middling [2]	225	150	225	150	125	125	150	175	175	187	169	363	563
Middling [2]	300	200	300	200	150	150	200	250	250	300	230	455	710
Sales for week, bales	4,106	814	759	324	10,250	7,677	14,391	13,167	9,139	9,729	[3]70,356	[3]70,227	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 18 amounted to 2,324,561 bales, compared with 1,521,440 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to November 17.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	2,982	2,646	4,700
Port stocks	1,193	1,504	995
Interior receipts	4,248	3,658	3,264
Interior stocks	1,461	1,520	670
Into sight	5,567	4,642	6,411
Northern spinners' takings	726	858	835
Southern spinners' takings	1,520	1,547	886
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,852	4,697	3,764

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to November 17.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	607,560	554,811	1,225,053
France	306,642	320,210	564,031
Germany	344,594	475,580	1,039,980
Italy	161,500	132,119	139,180
Japan	151,604	348,245	88,665
China	3,950	57,702	.....
Spain	119,614	112,773	97,514
Belgium	80,700	59,499	72,713
Other countries	71,881	80,007	79,359
Total	1,848,045	2,140,946	3,306,495

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Nov. 14.

Exports for the week ending November 17 amounted to 230,968 bales, compared with 138,340 bales the previous week, 209,708 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 348,486 bales for the week ending November 14, 1913.

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on November 17 and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	452	109	445	475	532	331
Manchester	29	22	60	59	49	36
Continent	440	112	202	241	627	281
Total	921	243	707	775	1,208	648

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Nov. 17, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the ex-

changes in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	7	.....	1	3
Strict Good Middling	749	203	548	287
Good Middling	6,334	3,403	10,628	3,199
Strict Middling	12,125	13,545	27,966	16,116
Middling	11,175	29,353	23,226	31,502
Strict Low Middling	4,867	29,494	5,968	15,361
Low Middling	505	5,940	558	5,387
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,442	2,609	848	3,020
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	436	2,854	369	2,752
Good Middling Yellow Stained	8	15	3	2
Total	37,648	87,416	70,115	77,629

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Nov. 17, at the port of New York were 59,538 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 113,294 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 301,014 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 421,404 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending—			
	Nov. 11, 1922.		Nov. 12, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$40	$37	$32
Raleigh, N. C.	$49	46	.....	.....
New Bern, N. C.	46	44	38	33
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	44	.....	32
Windsor, N. C.	.....	.....	36	33
Laurens, S. C.	50	48	.....	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	50	45	35	33
North, S. C.	57	55	.....	.....
Kingstree, S. C.	55	50	.....	.....
Edgefield, S. C.	.....	.....	48	35
Bennettsville, S. C.	47	47	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	50	46	36	33
Savannah, Ga.	50	47-48	36	33
Montgomery, Ala.	50	.....	37	35
New Orleans, La.	[1] 43	40	38	.....
Shreveport, La.	.....	.....	33	29
Meridian, Miss.	44	42	.....	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 47	42	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	50	47	37	34
Amory, Miss.	.....	36	.....	.....
Canton, Miss.	42	37	.....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss.	50	40	37	32
Corinth, Miss.	47	44	.....	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	45	40	33	31
Indianola, Miss.	.....	46	.....	.....
Macon, Miss.	46	40	33-34	25-30
Tupelo, Miss.	42	40	32	27
West Point, Miss.	40	35	33	30
Yazoo City, Miss.	42	37-40	33	28-31
Aberdeen, Miss.	.....	.....	28-30	25
Alligator, Miss.	.....	.....	38	32
Batesville, Miss.	.....	.....	30	.....
Glen Allan, Miss.	.....	.....	35	32
Greenwood, Miss.	.....	.....	35	30
Kosciusko, Miss.	.....	.....	33-34	30
Rolling Fork, Miss.	.....	.....	35-37	30
Portageville, Mo.	40	30	.....	.....
Kennett, Mo.	.....	.....	33	30
Marston, Mo.	.....	.....	32	24
Memphis, Tenn.	48	42	.....	31
Dyersburg, Tenn.	.....	.....	33	30
Ripley, Tenn.	.....	.....	33	28
Savannah, Tenn.	.....	.....	30	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	48	42	34	30
Little Rock, Ark.	.....	.....	33	30
Blytheville, Ark.	45	40	.....	30
Earle, Ark.	45	40	.....	.....
Newport, Ark.	43-48	40	.....	28
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	44	42	30	27
Texarkana, Ark.	45	40	.....	.....
Clarendon, Ark.	.....	.....	33	28
Osceola, Ark.	.....	.....	35	34
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	.....	.....	35	30
Warren, Ark.	.....	.....	34	32
Wilmot, Ark.	.....	.....	32	28
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	.....	30	25
Guthrie, Okla.	42	33	31	24
Altus, Okla.	.....	.....	30	25
Dallas, Tex.	43	.....	35	32
Houston, Tex.	45	40	.....	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	.....	.....	35	32

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 469.)

A scarcity of good hay caused a good demand at St. Louis and all grades of hay were closely cleaned up at the end of the week.

Southern markets reported a continued light demand. Stocks and receipts were light but were equal to the needs of the trade in most of the markets. Some accumulation of No. 2 timothy was reported at Savannah where hay bought for No. 1 timothy from Kentucky points was grading mostly No. 2. The peanut and other native hays were moving in sufficient quantity to take care of the country demand.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa at Kansas City were materially larger than for some time. However, prices remained firm because of the good demand from the cotton belt and from dairymen in other sections of the country. Alfalfa millers took practically all the medium grades of hay for manufacture into meal as there was a good demand for that product. Snow and rain in the western part of Nebraska, including the Elkhorn Valley district, restricted the movement from that territory and resulted in lighter receipts at Omaha. Sufficient cars appear to have been available to shippers to the Omaha market as no complaints of a shortage of cars were received from that section during the week. Prices continued firm and the market steady.

The Pacific coast markets were also practically unchanged although prices were reported very firm at Los Angeles where receipts totaled 156 cars, with about the same quantity having been delivered by motor truck.

PRAIRIE WEAKER AT KANSAS CITY.

Prairie.—Increased receipts of prairie hay weakened the market slightly at Kansas City. Three hundred and forty-eight cars were received, which was slightly in excess of the immediate needs of the trade. Apparently storage space was well filled up for the time being. The demand for prairie at Chicago was less active than recently but prices remained practically unchanged and receipts were well cleaned up at the end of the week. The stormy weather in the Northwest greatly restricted the baling and handling of hay in the territory tributary to Minneapolis, so that receipts in that market were light and mostly of poor quality. Out of 20 cars received one day during the week, 17 were heated and damaged. There was an urgent demand for good hay but it was difficult to sell the damaged hay.

Straw.—Straw prices fluctuated within a range of 50¢–$1 per ton at the various markets. Receipts were light, but generally equal to the limited demand. Current quotations were given as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $15, Baltimore $10, Pittsburgh $14, Chicago $10, Cincinnati $12, Minneapolis $9, St. Louis and Omaha $7.50, Kansas City $8.50; No. 1 oat straw—Boston and Philadelphia $15, Baltimore, Chicago, and Cincinnati $12, Pittsburgh $14, Minneapolis $9.50, Omaha and Kansas City $8.50; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—Boston $25.50, New York $23.50, Philadelphia $22.50, Baltimore $23; No. 1 rye straw (tangled)—Pittsburgh $14, Chicago and Cincinnati $13, Minneapolis $9.50.

Cincinnati received 8,265 carloads of hay in 1921.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 469.)

Linseed meal and cake.—Both linseed meal and cake were held at firm prices. Most of the mills still report their output sold ahead for at least 30 days, which accounted for the meager offerings from that source. Jobbers who had considerable stocks of linseed meal and who have been offering it at a discount under mill prices now have their holdings so nearly booked up that they are unwilling to accept business at less than mill prices. In a few cases they have been able to obtain premiums where they could guarantee quicker shipment than mills. The situation was considered strong because increased offerings will not make their appearance until the heavy movement of flaxseed sets in. The demand was fair. Stocks at mills were light.

GLUTEN FEED PRICES ADVANCED.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was advanced $1 per ton by principal manufacturers in order that the price would be more nearly in line with that of other concentrates. The guaranty against shippers, reduction in price on date of shipment was maintained. Production was heavy and indications pointed to a continued good output. The demand was good. Stocks at mills were fair and many mills were unwilling to accept business for shipment within the next 15 days. Supplies in retail dealers' hands were reported as normal, in a few sections as slightly above normal. Receipts and shipments were good.

Hominy feed.—Both the demand for and offerings of hominy feed were limited. Production was good. Storage stocks were fair. While bids were received at slightly below prevailing values little business resulted because the advance in the price of corn has encouraged owners and mills to hold for higher prices rather than to make any concessions. Prices for both white and yellow hominy were unchanged to 50¢ per ton lower in most of the eastern markets. Omaha and a few other western markets reported an advance of 50¢ per ton indicating a better demand in the West than prevailed in the East. Shipments and receipts were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were more liberal since railroad equipment has become more easily obtainable in shipping sections. The demand, especially from mixed feed manufacturers, increased, with the result that mills were able to obtain firm prices for any offerings they cared to make. Production was considered adequate by a few of the principal mills and is expected to continue at the same rate for some time. Prices showed little change from last week. Choice medium ground commanded a premium of $2 per ton over No. 1, and No. 2 medium sold at a discount of $1.50 under No. 1 in most markets. A $3 premium over the respective grades was asked for fine ground meal. The movement was good. Receipts appeared ample for the present demand.

Timothy hay prices at Chicago have averaged the highest in April during the past 10 years.

Iowa leads the States in the production of corn.

Weather

WINTER GRAINS BENEFITED BY RAIN AND MILD TEMPERATURE

Warm Weather Unfavorable for Citrus Fruit in Florida—Unusually Cold in Southwest.

Temperature averaged above the normal in most Northern and Eastern States during the week ending Nov. 21, but the week was cold in central Wyoming and in the Southwest. The precipitation was insufficient for growth in most Atlantic Coast States, and the water supply continued low in the upper Ohio Valley and Northeast. Moisture was sufficient for present needs in nearly all other sections of the country, except in the far Southwest. Unfavorable conditions for stock continued in Wyoming and western South Dakota because of cold and stormy weather, and in New Mexico because of drought and lack of grass.

Farm work was hindered by rain and wet soil in North-Central States and parts of the lower Mississippi Valley, but made satisfactory progress elsewhere. Roads were mostly good in the Eastern States, but were in poor condition in most central districts, where traffic was hampered. Practically all roads were open and passable in Montana, but many highways and mountain passes were blocked by snow in the central Rocky Mountain States.

WINTER GRAINS BENEFITED.

Small grains.—Further rainfall in the Ohio Valley States, together with the prevailing mild temperatures for the season, was very beneficial for winter wheat and other fall-sown grains in that area. The additional moisture was especially helpful in Kentucky, where the soil was put in good condition and the late seeded wheat was coming up. This crop was reported in fine condition generally in Illinois and as making good progress in Indiana, while timely showers occurred in Ohio.

The condition and progress of winter wheat were satisfactory in Missouri, where there was ample soil moisture for present needs, while moderate to heavy rains fell in all portions of Arkansas, where the soil had previously been very dry. Mild weather, with abundant sunshine, prevailed in Kansas and light precipitation was general, making excellent growing weather for winter wheat. The crop was reported as making good growth and stooling in the eastern half of the State, but much wheat was not up in the western half, although it was germinating and beginning to show as a result of the improved moisture conditions.

Moisture was ample in Oklahoma, except in the extreme western portion, and wheat made good progress generally with the condition of the early seeded reported as good to excellent, except where it was too dry, and the late seeded as coming up nicely; some wheat remained to be sown. Seeding continued in Texas, where frequent showers were beneficial. Fall grains improved in Nebraska under the influence of favorable weather conditions. The weather was mostly favorable also in the central and northern Rocky Mountain States and the far Northwest, although more moisture was needed for best growth of wheat in parts of Washington. Some sections in the Atlantic coast area needed more moisture, but as a rule conditions were favorable there as well as in most Southern States.

The excessive rains at the close of last week damaged some rice in Louisiana, and rice threshing was delayed in Texas by wet weather, but harvest was nearly completed and threshing resumed with the drier weather in California.

Corn and cotton.—The mild and damp weather in Ohio and West Virginia favored corn husking, but the rather frequent rainfall caused some delay in this work in other Ohio Valley States. There was considerable cloudiness in Iowa and the fields continued too soft for husking so that progress was slow. There were further reports of damage to corn that had been blown down. There was much cribbing done in Missouri, and husking progressed rapidly in the Great Plains States, except where the fields were too wet in eastern Kansas. Husking progressed under generally favorable weather conditions in the Atlantic Coast States.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR COTTON.

There was considerable rainfall in the northwestern portion of the cotton belt which resulted in some delay in harvesting late cotton. Some top crop was reported as maturing in Texas. The weather was very favorable for outdoor work in the northeastern portion of the belt and harvest made good progress in that section.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Fall truck was benefited by rain in Texas, the lower Mississippi Valley, and Alabama, but more rain was needed in Georgia, South Carolina, and locally in northern Florida. The lowlands continued too wet in southern Florida, but some planting and considerable marketing was done. Some tomato plants were set out in the southern part of the State, but the warm weather was unfavorable for celery and lettuce. Truck was in fairly good condition in North Carolina. Conditions were favorable for truck crops in California, and broccoli and kale were doing well in Oregon. Cold nights hindered the progress of vegetation in the valleys of southern Arizona.

Truck stored in pits in New Jersey was not keeping well on account of warm ground. Conditions were favorable for the sugar-beet harvest in Utah. Some tobacco was stripped in Kentucky, and the moisture was very favorable for casing tobacco in Wisconsin. Some potatoes were lost by freezing in eastern Oregon. Late sweet potatoes improved in Georgia. Warm weather in the South caused sugar cane to continue growth, but was unfavorable for a high sugar content.

SOUTHERN PASTURES IMPROVED.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—There was sufficient precipitation to cause improvement in pastures from central Texas eastward to Alabama, and northeastward across Arkansas and Tennessee to the Ohio Valley. Rainfall was very light in the Atlantic Coast States where pastures needed rain. Stock water conditions were improved in Texas and Kentucky, but the rainfall was insufficient to cause much rise in small streams in the Ohio Valley, and springs and wells continued very low in many northeastern districts.

Precipitation was light in New Mexico, and was of little or no aid to range or stock. Range continued mostly poor and barren in that State, although fair in spots. Stock were mostly poor and thin, with heavy shipments of cattle to outside points continuing. Snow benefited ranges in southern Colorado, although the ground continued dry in most western and southern portions of the State; there was a good snow cover in northeastern areas. Stock were generally in very good condition but feeding was required in large sections of eastern and southern Colorado.

In Wyoming the range was covered with from 2 to 10 ins. of crusted snow, although open in exposed places along the hillsides, except in the southeastern part. There was a marked shrinking of stock on the ranges and a considerable number were being fed in that State. Stock suffered considerably in South Dakota, particularly in the western part where much feeding was necessary.

Ranges were benefited by precipitation in Montana where all kinds of stock were in good condition. Cattle and sheep were on winter range and feed lots in Idaho and were in good condition. The weather was excellent for stock in Nevada where large numbers of beef cattle were being fed. Cattle, sheep, and ranges were generally in fair condition in Utah; snow was needed in the southern portion of this State. Light to moderate snowfall on the major grazing areas in Arizona was temporarily beneficial, refreshing vegetation and helping out the water supply. Pastures improved in southern California and were in excellent condition in the northern portion. Winter pastures were good in Oregon, but more rain was needed in Washington.

FLORIDA STRAWBERRIES FAVORED.

Fruit.—The weather was favorable for strawberries in Florida and improvement in this crop was noted, but citrus continued to mature slowly because of persistent warm weather. There was much complaint of dropping. The warm weather in Virginia was also rather unfavorable for apples in storage and some loss has occurred, while some apples were frozen on the trees in the Gunnison Valley of Colorado. Losses of grapes by rain, frost, and other causes have been unusually large in California; orange and olive picking was well started in that State, but the crops were generally light. Otherwise there were no unfavorable effects of weather on fruit reported.

Generally Mild Weather Prevailed During Week; Precipitation Light.

At the beginning of the week a moderately low pressure area occupied the more Central-Northern States. It moved rapidly eastward to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, with precipitation in nearly all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, though the falls were mostly light. At the same time an extensive high pressure area advanced eastward over the interior States, accompanied by fair, cool weather.

On the morning of the 17th, a second storm area was charted over the central Rocky Mountains, whence it moved northeastward over the Lake region to the Canadian Maritime Provinces at the close of the week. During the passage of this storm precipitation was again quite general throughout nearly all of the Northern States, the Mississippi Valley, and most eastern districts. At the close of the week another high pressure area of great magnitude had overspread nearly the entire country and much cooler weather prevailed in the East and Southeast, with the line of freezing extending as far south as Birmingham, Ala., and heavy frost to central Mississippi and Georgia.

Chart 1, page 480, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged above normal from the northern and central plains States and lower Mississippi Valley eastward. The plus departures from normal

ranged from 6° to 9° a day in the extreme northern Great Plains, in most sections from the Lake region eastward, and in the Appalachian Mountains and east Gulf districts. The weekly means were slightly above normal in the southern plateau region and far Northwest, but were considerably below normal in the Southwest, where the minus departures ranged from 3° to 6°. Freezing weather extended southward during the week to western North Carolina, the northern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, northern Arkansas, central Oklahoma, and western Texas, but the temperature did not go below 50° at a few points along the immediate Gulf coast and in the Florida peninsula; the lowest reported was 6° at Lander, Wyo., occurring on several dates.

Chart 2, page 480, shows that precipitation for the week ranged from 1 in. to about 2 ins. in Alabama and Mississippi, northeastern Texas, in portions of Tennessee and Arkansas, and locally in the Ohio Valley. Similar amounts fell in the extreme Northwest and locally in the Lake region. Elsewhere precipitation was light, particularly in the Middle and South Atlantic Coast States and the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain district, while the week was rainless in the far Southwest.

Precipitation from September 1 to October 31.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the total precipitation and percentage of normal at the various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country for the first two fall months of the present year. The outstanding feature of moisture conditions during this period is the uneven geographic distribution of rainfall. A few rather limited areas had very heavy rains, but for the country as a whole moisture was deficient and in considerable sections markedly so.

Very heavy rains occurred in most of the south Atlantic coast districts and along the extreme west Gulf coast, the falls being especially heavy in the Florida peninsula and extreme southern Texas. The heaviest reported was 26.8 ins. at Miami, Fla., with more than 15 ins. at Jacksonville and Tampa and nearly 20 ins. at Corpus Christi, Tex. Rainfall was moderately heavy in southern Michigan and some adjoining localities and was mostly somewhat above normal in the extreme lower Missouri Valley and in North Dakota, which was also the case in the Pacific coast districts from central California northward to southwestern Washington.

Throughout the other sections of the country, precipitation was deficient, particularly so in the lower Mississippi Valley and in the Rocky Mountain and plateau States. In portions of Arkansas, Mississippi, and northern Louisiana less than one-third of the normal amount for the two months fell, the totals being less than 2 ins. New York and Pennsylvania received mostly from 60% to 75% of the normal fall, but in some middle Atlantic coast districts the percentages were less than 50. The amounts varied considerably in the Ohio Valley States, but the totals for the two months were less than 4 ins. in many districts, which were much below normal.

Severe drought persisted in the west-central Great Plains and the adjoining Rocky Mountain districts. Precipitaion during the two months was less than 1 in. in central South Dakota and north-central Nebraska, and also at the reporting stations in Colorado and southeastern Wyoming.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—SEASONABLE PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 21. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 21. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 21. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 21. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. Percentage of normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	68	+7	T.	−0.4	15.5	119
Miami	74	+3	0.6	+0.1	26.8	133
Key West	76	+2	0.2	−0.2	13.9	114
Tampa	74	+8	T.	−0.2	18.8	181
Pensacola	66	+7	0.6	0	8.5	92
Mobile	64	+6	2.0	+1.3	7.8	96
Montgomery	62	+7	1.0	+0.3	5.9	112
Anniston	56	+5	1.0	+0.3	2.4	41
Birmingham	56	+3	2.0	+1.2	3.3	57
Meridian	60	+8	1.6	+0.6	2.5	41
Vicksburg	58	+2	1.2	+0.2	1.9	32
New Orleans	68	+7	1.6	+0.8	4.1	54
Shreveport	54	0	0.2	−0.8	1.8	29
Little Rock	50	−1	0.7	−0.4	1.7	30
Fort Smith	48	−1	1.7	+0.8	3.3	55
Bentonville	42	−4	1.1	+0.3	3.0	48
Oklahoma	44	−3	0.3	−0.4	5.2	114
Abilene	46	−6	1.0	+0.8	2.7	50
Fort Worth	50	−4	1.9	+1.5	2.7	50
Dallas	50	.....	1.6	.....	3.6	.....
Palestine	54	−2	0.2	−0.7	5.8	86
Taylor	54	−3	0.6	0	3.1	56
Houston	54	.....	0.2	.....	5.2	.....
Galveston	62	0	T.	−0.9	13.7	143
Corpus Christi	60	−3	0.1	−0.4	19.7	329
San Antonio	56	−2	0.4	0	4.6	105
Del Rio	56	−3	0.2	0	2.1	47
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	52	+1	1.2	−0.1	2.3	40
Nashville	50	+2	0.7	−0.3	4.1	67
Chattanooga	54	+5	0.8	0	2.5	41
Knoxville	52	+5	1.1	+0.2	3.3	62
Lexington	46	+2	0.7	−0.2	7.2	157
Louisville	48	+2	1.3	+0.2	3.6	68
Evansville	46	+2	0.8	−0.3	4.3	75
Indianapolis	42	+2	0.8	−0.1	3.3	57
Cincinnati	44	+3	1.6	+0.8	4.1	90
Dayton	46	+4	1.4	+0.8	3.6	74
Columbus	44	+3	0.9	+0.1	4.3	88
Parkersburg	46	+4	0.9	+0.2	6.4	124
Elkins	46	+8	0.8	+0.1	2.5	48
Pittsburgh	46	+4	0.5	−0.1	3.1	63
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	40	+7	0.8	0	3.6	59
Syracuse	44	+6	0.3	−0.3	3.5	59
Oswego	41	+6	0.7	−0.1	4.7	76
Buffalo	44	+6	0.3	−0.6	3.9	59
Erie	46	+6	0.7	−0.1	3.7	51
Cleveland	46	+6	0.5	−0.2	3.2	54
Sandusky	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	61
Toledo	44	+5	0.4	−0.2	4.8	105
Detroit	42	+4	0.2	−0.4	4.0	82
Saginaw	40	+5	0.6	+0.1	6.5	111
Alpena	42	+9	1.1	+0.6	3.1	45
Grand Rapids	42	+5	0.5	−0.1	7.9	139
Chicago	42	+2	0.2	−0.3	7.8	140
Fort Wayne	42	.....	0.4	.....	4.3	.....
Milwaukee	40	+4	0.2	−0.2	6.2	145
Green Bay	38	+7	0.8	+0.4	3.2	59
Escanaba	36	+5	0.8	+0.3	5.1	77
Ludington	40	.....	0.6	.....	7.3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	34	+4	0.6	−0.1	3.2	48
Marquette	38	+7	0.9	+0.3	5.0	75
Duluth	32	+3	1.0	+0.7	2.8	45
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	36	+5	0.8	+0.5	2.9	50
La Crosse	40	+6	0.5	+0.2	3.5	54
Madison	38	+4	0.3	−0.1	2.9	52
Charles City	38	+6	0.2	−0.1	4.6	96
Dubuque	40	+4	0.3	−0.1	4.1	66
Davenport	38	0	0.3	−0.1	2.3	42
Des Moines	40	+3	T.	−0.2	6.4	111
Keokuk	40	0	0.2	−0.2	3.7	57
Peoria	38	+2	0.2	−0.4	4.7	83
Terre Haute	44	.....	0.5	.....	2.9	.....
Springfield, Ill.	40	−1	0.1	−0.5	2.3	39
Hannibal	40	+1	0.2	−0.3	5.3	102
St. Louis	44	+2	0.5	−0.2	4.2	80
Cairo	46	0	1.0	−0.1	3.9	77
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	46	+1	2.3	−0.1	12.4	88
Seattle	44	0	0.8	−0.8	3.6	75
North Head	48	+1	1.4	−0.1	8.9	154
Portland, Oreg.	46	0	1.4	−0.2	6.6	120
Roseburg	48	+3	0.6	−0.4	5.1	142
Eureka	50	−1	0.3	−1.1	3.8	100
Red Bluff	52	−1	0	−0.8	4.0	167
Sacramento	50	−3	0	−0.7	0.7	50
Fresno	52	−2	0	−0.4	0.5	50
San Luis Obispo	56	0	0	−0.6	1.8	100
Los Angeles	60	0	0	−0.5	0.2	23
San Diego	56	−3	0	−0.2	0.1	17

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 21. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 21. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 21. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 21. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. Percentage of normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	38	+2	0.5	−0.4	4.0	59
Portland, Me.	42	+5	0.7	−0.1	3.9	57
Burlington	40	+7	0.9	+0.3	4.2	65
Northfield	40	+9	0.4	−0.1	4.0	77
Concord	42	+5	0.8	0	5.0	79
Boston	50	+9	0.4	−0.6	5.6	80
Nantucket	48	+4	0.2	−0.5	6.1	100
New Haven	48	+7	0.7	−0.1	5.1	67
Albany	44	+6	0.4	−0.2	4.0	65
Ithaca	44	+6	0.2	−0.4	3.4	57
Binghamton	46	+9	0.3	−0.2	6.1	104
New York	48	+5	0.4	−0.3	4.2	58
Scranton	46	+8	0.1	−0.5	4.8	83
Harrisburg	46	+5	0.3	−0.2	4.0	69
Philadelphia	50	+6	0.2	−0.5	1.9	30
Trenton	48	+5	0.4	−0.4	2.6	38
Atlantic City	50	+5	0.3	−0.5	2.7	43
Baltimore	52	+7	0.3	−0.3	8.3	121
Washington	51	+7	0.4	−0.2	7.7	115
Norfolk	58	+8	0.3	−0.3	3.3	42
Richmond	52	+4	0.8	+0.3	4.4	65
Lynchburg	52	+6	0.2	−0.4	5.6	80
Wytheville	48	+6	0.8	+0.1	5.3	83
Asheville	50	+6	0.1	−0.7	4.6	77
Charlotte	54	+4	0.2	−0.4	6.5	102
Raleigh	54	+5	0.2	−0.2	3.8	56
Hatteras	60	+4	0.3	−0.7	10.4	92
Wilmington	58	+5	0.1	−0.4	13.9	155
Charleston	64	+7	T.	−0.9	6.8	73
Greenville	56	.....	0.2	.....	5.5	1
Columbia, S. C.	58	+5	T.	−0.5	8.8	140
Augusta	62	+8	0.3	−0.4	8.0	134
Atlanta	56	+5	0.4	−0.3	4.7	80
Macon	60	+8	0.4	−0.2	5.3	97
Savannah	64	+6	T.	−0.6	12.1	133
Thomasville	66	+8	1.1	+0.5	8.2	107
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	36	+6	0.1	0	1.2	71
Havre	34	+4	0.2	0	0.8	54
Kalispell	32	+1	0.3	−0.1	1.5	60
Helena	32	0	T.	−0.2	0.6	32
Yellowstone Park	26	−2	0.1	−0.3	0.4	19
Sheridan	32	−1	0.2	.....	1.5	.....
Lander	20	−8	0	−0.1	2.0	96
Cheyenne	32	−2	0.7	+0.6	0.6	36
Grand Junction	38	−1	0	−0.1	0.6	32
Denver	38	−1	0.3	+0.2	0.8	45
Amarillo	42	−1	0.7	+0.4	1.6	40
El Paso	48	−2	0.1	0	1.5	63
Roswell	44	−3	0.1	−0.2	0.2	6
Santa Fe	36	−1	0.2	0	1.3	49
Flagstaff	36	+2	0.1	−0.2	.....	.....
Phoenix	56	−2	0	−0.3	0.1	8
Yuma	60	−1	0	−0.1	1.1	275
Independence	50	+2	0	−0.7	0	0
Tonopah	42	+2	0	−0.2	0	0
Modena	38	0	0	−0.1	0.4	2.2
Salt Lake City	40	0	0.1	−0.3	0.7	32
Reno	42	+2	0	−0.3	0.1	15
Winnemucca	36	−1	T.	−0.2	0.3	34
Pocatello	36	+1	0.2	+0.1	0.9	48
Boise	38	−2	0.1	−0.1	0.5	30
Lewiston	40	0	0.9	+0.6	1.4	78
Baker	36	+2	0.1	−0.2	0.5	30
Walla Walla	40	−2	0.7	+0.2	1.3	55
Spokane	36	−2	0.3	−0.2	1.4	56
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	40	−3	0.7	0	2.6	40
Columbia, Mo.	42	+1	0.3	−0.3	5.3	100
Kansas City	42	+2	0.3	−0.1	6.8	114
St. Joseph	40	.....	0.1	.....	5.8	.....
Topeka	42	+2	0.1	−0.1	7.2	131
Iola	42	0	0.2	−0.1	5.6	100
Wichita	42	0	T.	−0.2	4.6	86
Dodge City	42	+3	T.	−0.1	2.2	69
Concordia	40	+2	0.1	−0.1	2.5	55
North Platte	36	+1	T.	−0.1	1.1	43
Lincoln	40	+4	T.	−0.2	3.5	78
Omaha	40	+4	T.	−0.2	2.7	50
Sioux City	38	+6	T.	−0.2	1.6	38
Valentine	34	+1	T.	−0.1	0.7	23
Rapid City	36	+4	0.2	+0.1	1.4	59
Pierre	32	0	T.	−0.1	0.6	32
Huron	28	−2	0.1	0	1.1	37
Moorhead	32	+6	0.4	+0.2	0.9	21
Devils Lake	30	+9	0.7	+0.6	3.8	147
Bismarck	30	+3	T.	−0.2	2.5	114
Williston	32	+6	0.2	+0.1	3.0	177

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., NOVEMBER 21, 1922.

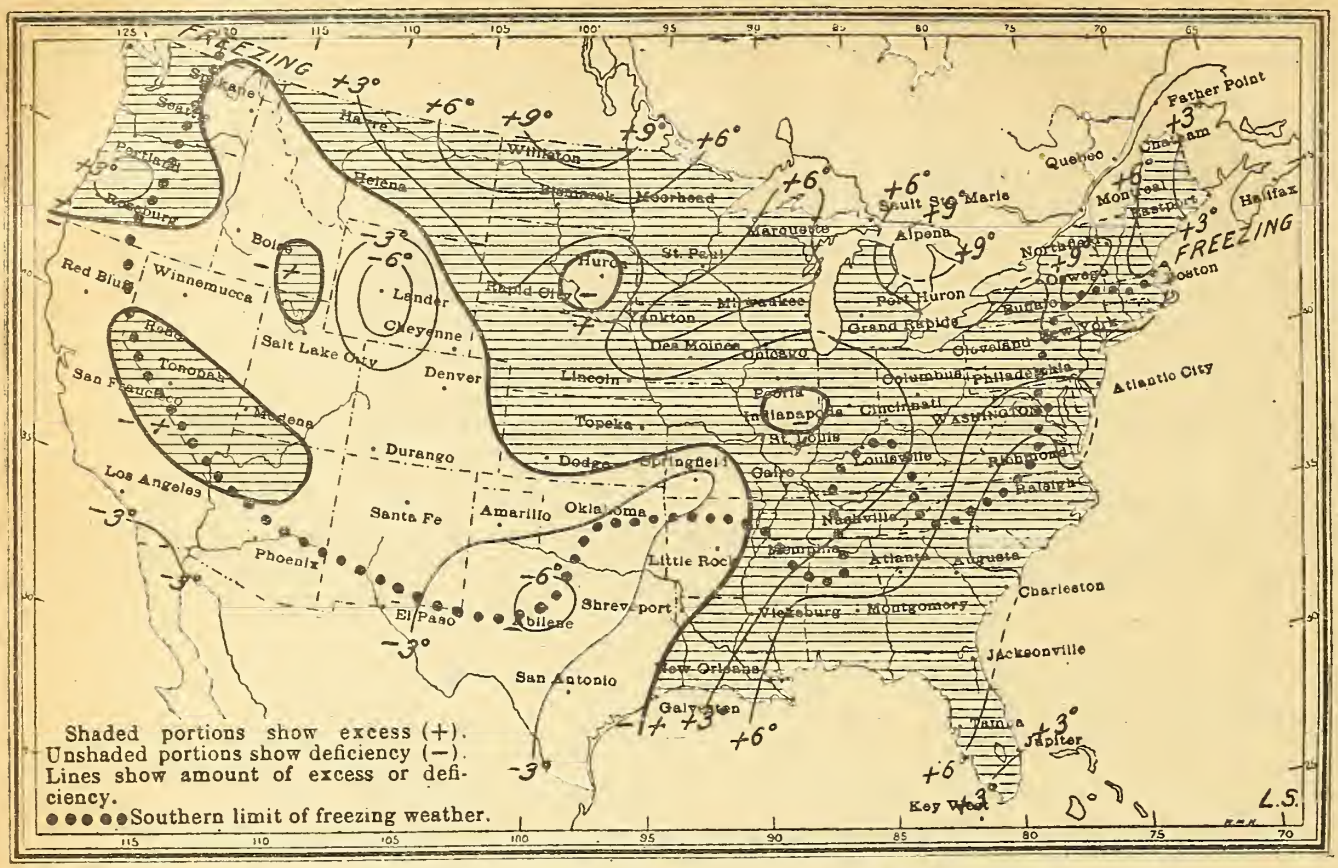


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., NOVEMBER 21, 1922.

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